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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Problems In Censorship

WE TRUST that the Directorate of Censorship of the Department of National War Services is not going to become too strict in its interpretation of the term "intended or likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline or administration of any of His Majesty's forces." The publication of statements of that character is of course forbidden by 39A of the Defence of Canada Regulations, but the use of a reasonable latitude in interpretation is essential, and especially at the present critical juncture in our political life.

It is claimed by several members of the Government, for example, that much of the campaign for working up public opinion to demand overseas conscription was not only intended but certain to prejudice the *voluntary* recruiting of His Majesty's forces, and was resorted to for the express purpose of making compulsion necessary by diminishing voluntary recruiting. We think that there is probably some force in the contention, but we should greatly regret to see the censor prohibiting the making of speeches and the publication of articles suggesting that the voluntary method has ceased to be effective.

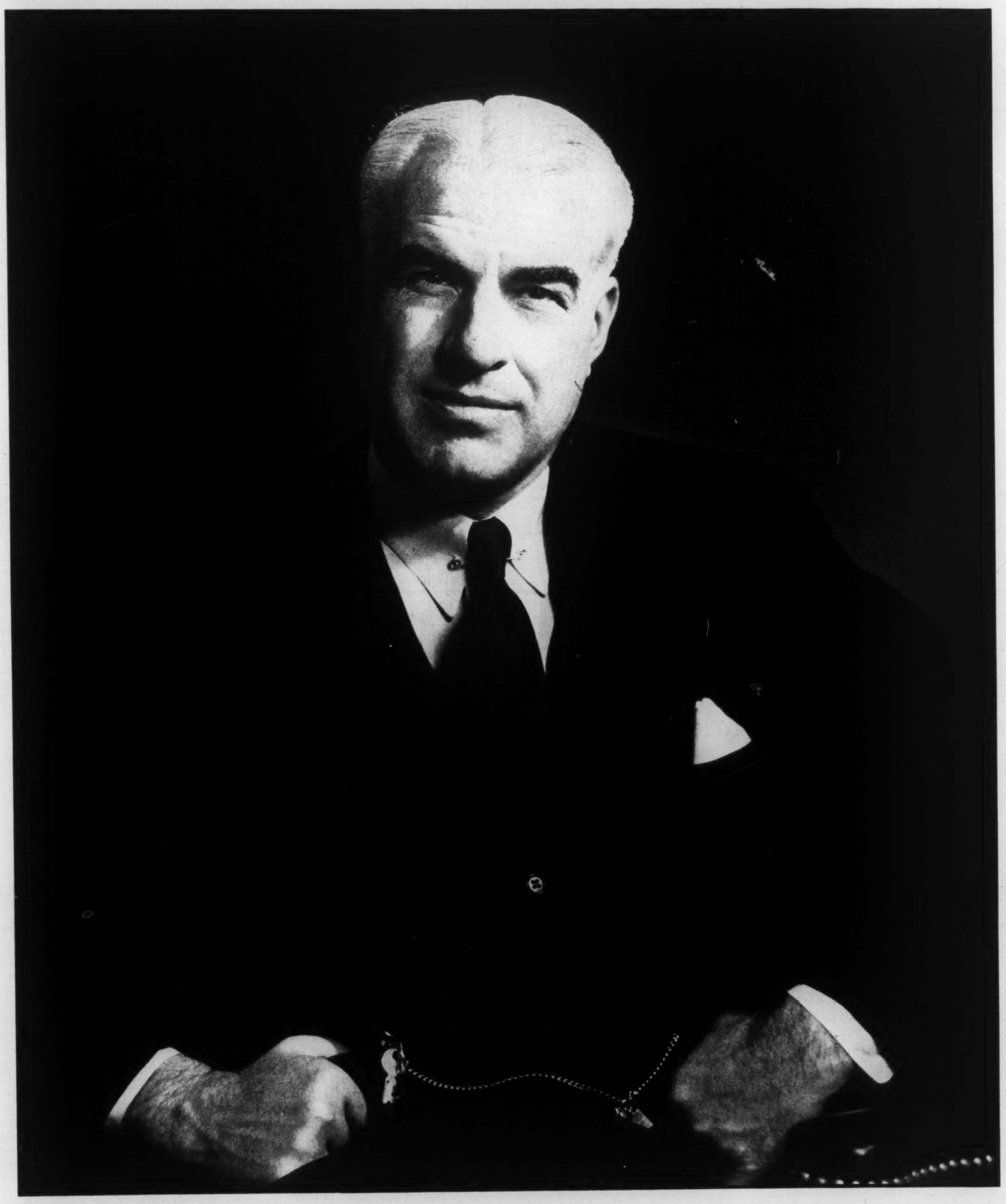
The publication of letters from soldiers at the front complaining of the lack of reinforcements may not have been over-beneficial to *voluntary* recruiting except among the most heroically-minded of the nation's young men; yet a press which would wholly suppress such letters, without being expressly ordered not to publish them by the censor, would in our opinion have been failing in its functions.

Whether the publication of news concerning the misbehavior of members of home service units in their camps was prejudicial to recruiting or discipline we do not know, but it seems to us that it would have been extremely dangerous for the press to suppress all mention of such disturbances, and leave the public free to imagine them as vastly more extensive and alarming than they were.

It was only possible to obtain compulsory service in Canada by convincing the public that the voluntary system had failed. The mere assertion that it had failed might well be construed as likely to prejudice voluntary recruiting, and if it had been so interpreted we should never have had the present measure of compulsory service.

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS →

New United States Secretary of State, succeeding Cordell Hull, whose ill-health has barred his return to departmental duties in Washington. This is the first of the new series of Karsh photographs featuring outstanding American personalities, which will appear from time to time in Saturday Night. An article, by D. P. O'Hearn, sketching the highlights of Mr. Stettinius's career, appears on page 18 of this issue.



Letter to the Editor

THERE have been times when we have questioned the good faith of some of the editors in Canadian daily newspapers whose task it is to look after the "Letters to the Editor" Department; and we feel strongly inclined to do so in regard to a letter which appeared in the *Globe and Mail* of Toronto on November 29.

On November 23 General McNaughton appeared in the House of Commons to be questioned on the policy of the Government regarding reinforcements. The following question was put to him by Mr. Green: "So that the Government's policy means this, that there may not be any N.R.M.A. personnel sent over at all between now and next May?" The general replied: "Perfectly correct—if there were, as I see signs developing already to indicate, a most satisfactory start in the conversion of N.R.M.A. men. We would not use this authority, then, in any way, and I would be the most thankful man in this room." The *Globe and Mail* the next morning reported this question and answer up to the words "Perfectly correct" and omitted all the rest of the answer.

It is quite evident that what General McNaughton meant was that there would be no sending of N.R.M.A. men only if the requisite sixteen thousand volunteers, at the requisite time, came forward voluntarily. But that meaning, which was perfectly clear in the full answer, was very far from being clear in the abbreviated answer published by the *Globe and Mail*—an abbreviation which caused a great deal of public mystification until it was cleared up by the receipt of Hansard or the publication of completer reports in other newspapers.

The *Globe and Mail* report was evidently read by a gentleman named Gordon Austin in New York, who proceeded to write an indignant letter to the newspaper containing this sentence: "It only remained for General McNaughton to let it slip before the House that they did not intend to send any of this paltry sixteen thousand conscripted men into battle before next May at the earliest." The *Globe and Mail* published this letter, without editorial comment and with a two-column heading, on the editorial page on November 29.

The editors of the *Globe and Mail* are of course perfectly aware by this time, and were on November 29, that there has never been any statement, suggestion or letting slip by

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Père Georges-Henri Lévesque *Photo by Audet, Quebec.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

This Dominican Father Leads Quebec Along Modern Paths

By COROLYN COX

WEAKNESS of our Canadian national setup results from the fact that the heavy veil of language obscures from the rest of the Dominion instances of very great talent that turn up in individuals of French origin, born, bred and fulfilling their careers in the Province of Quebec.

Père Georges-Henri Lévesque is an outstanding example of French-Canadian talent that is all but unknown to English speaking Canada. As a mover of audiences, he out-Bings Bing Crosby. His technique might well be studied by English-speaking clergy who lament the wane of their Church's "draw" over the non-Catholic population, though it is true non-Catholic clergy could not expect to carry to their task the same aura of temporal prestige. Père Lévesque, holding forth at crowded meetings in Montreal's smart and modern Botanical Gardens building during the recent convention of the Quebec Co-operatives, didn't just get off speeches. Each time he spoke he put on a show, a rattling good show, for his audiences. Astonishing physical vitality and spiritual freshness go into his platform performance. Consummate actor, with all his native talents of voice, gesture, stage movement, cultivated to the point where their use is unconscious, he holds his hero-worshiping crowds from the moment he strides out on to the platform in front of them. He and they enjoy themselves.

No mundane detail of operating a co-operative merchandising enterprise is dull when Father Lévesque sets about piloting it along the course he finds in keeping with the admonishment of the Catholic saints and fathers. Best of all is when he harks back to good St. Thomas. He wears the effective white robes of the Dominican order of the preachers, finds a completely satisfying, full life in this most democratic of the Roman Catholic groups. He has an alert, "modern" brain. He doesn't miss a trick that is going on in the world, and for him that means no narrow confine. He strides about in his long white woollen cassock with the physique of an athlete. His enthusiasm for his Church and the particular Order to which he has dedicated his life has a touch of the undergraduate's fervor for his football squad.

The Ancestry

Father Lévesque was born in 1903, at Roberval, in the Lake St. John district, into a family of fifteen, of which twelve have survived to tell the tale. Heroic blood must have coursed through the veins of his father, who, one of a farm family of twelve—too many for the acres to support—was pushed out at sixteen, went to work on the railroad, and from his own difficulties in surviving determined that all his own children should have the educational start he was denied. He put seven sons through college and the eighth halfway, paid for classical Ursuline Convent courses for all his daughters.

Georges-Henri experienced his initial inspiration about life when he attended his first local Marist Brothers' retreat. He watched the proceedings, listened. A small voice inside him whispered, "That's what I want to do—influence men." Perhaps with a different focus of inspiration, it might have been politics, the theatre, or even singing like Bing Crosby. As it was, the fathers and curés were the principal people he knew who influenced people. He found he didn't wish to become a curé, one who lives individually, directs a parish. His preference was to be a Father, who becomes one of a community. When at the age of sixteen he discovered the Dominican Order, he was certain that was "his place". At eighteen he wrote, asking to join the Order. They advised him to finish his secular education. He thus had a commercial course at the Marist Brothers and a B.A. degree from Chicoutimi College before joining the Dominicans at the age of twenty.

First year of probation, marking the transition from "le monde" to the community, was a tough one, beginning, for example, with the rude experience of wearing wool next your skin through a hot Canadian summer. Though by the end of the year they were trained enough to know what they were up against, they then took vows for only three years. At the end of that period, those whose determination had not wavered were permitted to take their perpetual vows, which Père Lévesque quite happily did. For him it was never a question of something to do as an extra son, too many for the farm. He was finding himself on the stage that gave full scope to the exercise and expression of his native talents. He has played a full and constructive role in the current history of the Province of Quebec.

Obedience, Poverty, Chastity are the three virtues to which the Dominicans are vowed. Trappists and Benedictines, explains Père Lévesque, live under a monarchical regime. St. Dominique organized his order during a period of church revolution, set it up on democratic lines. The thirty-five fathers in Quebec elect a Superior every three years, re-election being permitted once, but "no third term"! Each Monastery chooses its own Prior, every four years the Priors gather for the election of the Provincial Father. Every twelve years the Provincial Father and other elected delegates from all over the world gather in Rome to choose the supreme head of the Order. In the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church, the order stands directly under the Pope.

A Social Scientist

Père Lévesque took his philosophical studies in Ottawa, was ordained there in 1928. For his subsequent seven years specialization training, Father Lévesque chose Social Sciences, was sent over to the School of Social Sciences at the Catholic University of Lille, sat under Duthoit—and Rutten of Belgium, whose king appointed him a Senator, and whom the Nazis jailed. He studied at the International Labor Office in Geneva, has currently arranged for the Chairman of each section of I.L.O. now refugeed to Montreal, to speak in Quebec City.

On his return to Canada in 1933, Father Lévesque lectured to the House of Studies in Ottawa as Professor of Social Philosophy for five years. In '34 he added lectureship at Montreal University in Philosophy and Economics, and held the same post at Laval in '35.

Père Lévesque, with Cardinal Villeneuve in his capacity of Chancellor of Laval University, conceived and realized the idea of founding a School of Social Sciences in the ancient capital. The project took effect in 1938 and was affiliated with the Faculty of Philosophy at Laval. Père Lévesque was appointed director of the new school, went to live in Quebec City, has gathered 'round him a teaching staff of young enthusiasts, a student body who constitute a "youth movement" that is certainly the antithesis of the brash fascist "gang" that has been creating disruption in the province. Everett Hughes of Chicago, for example, (a Protestant!) whose book, "French Canada in Transition" is being so widely read, was invited to lecture at the Father's school for six months.

Feeling that there should be "co-operation among Co-operatives," as he put it, Père Lévesque founded in 1939 the Conseil Superieur des Co-operatives, has served as its Chairman until this fall, drew together all the co-operative organizations of the Province, even those that were "non-Catholic," brought them under his "fatherly guidance." "Guidance" of Père Lévesque is important in the Quebec of today. It leads, not out of the Church, but out of dead formulas of the past into the light of Roman Catholicism of the century in which we are now living.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

The Danger from New Germany Lies in the Active Scientists

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE read with much interest but considerably less conviction the article by Squadron Leader Harris which appeared in your issue of November 11.

No mention is made in this article of destroying the research laboratories or of dispersing the scientists who staff them. It seems to be an unfortunate but true phenomenon that the creative abilities of these people can so easily be turned to destructive ends.

The idea that the essential needs of this war will necessarily be the essential needs of the next is a dangerous one and not backed by the facts. Nitrogen is admittedly the basis of most modern explosives. But it is not the only material which could be adopted to this end nor are explosives themselves the only offensive weapons which merit major consideration. Explosives compounded of carbon and liquified air or oxygen have been the field of considerable experimentation for some years. Incendiary bombs, which have played such a large part in the destructive attacks of both sides, are another offensive weapon in which nitrogen-based explosives play a relatively minor part.

The second part of Squadron Leader Harris' article calls for the elimination of Germany's synthetic fuel industry. Liquified hydrocarbons, of the type produced by these plants, are again not an end in themselves. One of the outstanding developments of this war has been the introduction of jet propulsion and probably also of the so-called gas turbine although the exact point to which these have developed will probably remain a military secret till the end of the war.

Other possibilities exist in this connection. For example it has always been an intriguing scientific problem to convert the potential energy in coal directly into electrical energy without going through the intermediate steps of conversion into heat and mechanical energy. Such a problem might be solved in the next few decades and could change all our present day concepts of motive power.

This list could be extended to numerous other examples of a similar nature. If some of them seem too visionary it is only necessary to think back to the beginning of the century and consider how many things which are commonplace today were only vague dreams at that time.

If our post war plans for Germany call for a liquidation of her armament industry (the article of Mr. Woodside in your same issue points out that there are many divergent views on this point) it must go much further than simply nullifying her hydrogen and nitrogen industry. I believe that the plan suggested by Squadron Leader Harris would provide only a temporary and illusory security. It would in effect create an imaginary Maginot Line and one which the ingenious Germans could circumvent as readily as they did the steel and concrete one in 1940.

Arvida, Que. D. FORBES NASMITH.

Radio Technicians

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

SATURDAY NIGHT of October 14 has just come to hand in London and at the risk of being slightly out-of-date I feel that fairness demands comment on Eric Koch's article on Andrew Allan.

I don't think anyone would dispute the fact that Mr. Allan is the most accomplished radio producer in Canada, or that he knows his medium: he could not otherwise be a good producer. But Mr. Koch does not, I think, know very much about radio, or he would not have embarrassed Mr. Allan by crediting him with the entire aesthetic of that medium. "Andrew Allan Founds New Radio Technique" is the title of his article, and yet what I read is merely a rather wide-eyed exposition of the stock-in-trade of any radio producer worth his salt. Mr. Koch might as well attribute the entire theory of music to Stravinsky. Mr. Stravinsky is a great artist, even a great innovator, but he did not invent the theory of music.

As there have been other humble contributors to the music of the world, so there are other producers—even in Canada!—who have a vague idea of the score. Frank Willis, with a far more elaborate and intricate show, won an award similar to Mr. Allan's at the U.S. Institute for Education by Radio, but in 1941 it didn't rate an article. John Adaskin has shown a highly developed sense of "radio technique", based on a comprehensive knowledge of music. Rupert Kaplan knows exactly what he's doing. And your own Frank Chamberlain could continue the list for me.

The fact that the press of Canada has systematically ignored the art of Radio for years is no excuse for giving all the kudos for its "technique" to one man when finally someone discovers its existence. We have a wealth of radio ability in Canada, amongst authors, actors, musicians, producers, etc., which is based quite firmly on knowledge of the art of communication through sound. It is an art to which some people moreover, have devoted a great deal of time and thought. While thanking Mr. Koch for a well-meant tribute to a fine artist, I suggest that he do the same before he again essays to write about it.

One further inaccuracy: "Allan is one of those people who are either liked a lot or detested." This is untrue. I know of no one who detests or even dislikes Mr. Allan. Let us hope that in Canada we are now big enough to do without that sort of romantic nonsense.

London, Eng. MAVOR MOORE.

Arctic Wonder City

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS somewhat astonished to read in your issue of Nov. 18, that the first description of Igarka comes from a Ruth Gruber.

"Forty thousand against the Arctic" must have escaped the notice of your reviewer.

This book by a correspondent of the *Times* and published some ten years ago, gives a very comprehensive picture of the saw milling activities at Igarka; forest conservation, vegetable growing, within the Arctic circle, the penal establishment near Igarka, railroad building to some very isolated salt and petroleum deposits, ice and ice-fighting on the Neva and in the Arctic ocean. In fact it covered that entire field in a most interesting manner.

Vancouver, B.C. R. W. HARRISON.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

the Government that no conscripted men will be sent into battle before May. The only possible circumstances in which that could occur would be that the whole of the required number of reinforcements should be obtained by voluntary enlistment. The *Globe and Mail* would probably not venture, in its own editorial columns and on its own responsibility, to make any such assertion; but it uses Mr. Austin, whom it has already itself misled, to make the assertion in such a manner that it will be believed by a great number of ill-informed readers, and it does nothing to correct this error.

A few days later a provincial magistrate of Guelph had a letter in the same newspaper charging "a gang of Frenchmen in Quebec" with shouting "Down with the King." There has been no report of any such slogan, and this is such an obvious corruption of what "a gang of Frenchmen in Quebec" probably would be shouting that any serious newspaper would have suggested to its readers that the magistrate was misled as to his facts, and that the gang were merely repeating what has been the *Globe and Mail's* own slogan for quite a long time: but the newspaper left its readers entirely free to assume that what the magistrate said was authenticated fact.

We fear that this is becoming a generally accepted technique of newspaper propaganda, and our advice to newspaper readers is to believe no assertion of fact made by writers of "Letters to the Editor" unless there is good evidence that they know what they are talking about.

Commerce Horning-In

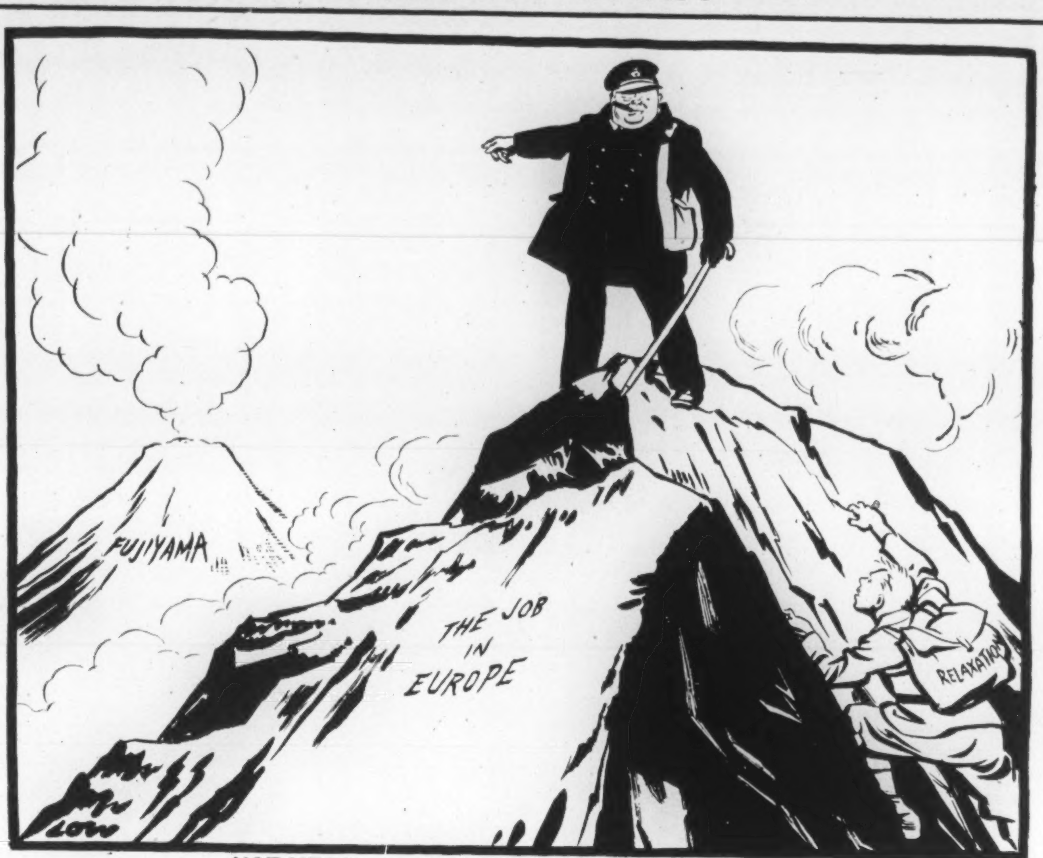
FOR seventeen years Canon J. E. Ward, of St. Stephen's Church, Toronto, has broadcast his Sunday evening service and has acquired an extra-mural congregation as remarkable in variety as in extent. All sorts and conditions of men tune-in, east to west, and from Hudson Bay to the Carolinas, and the Canon's correspondence has become imposing. He is a parson without toploftiness, and one "pestered with sense." His sermons have meat, and these, with the set prayers of Evensong, bring comfort and stimulation to many.

It would be a pity if St. Stephen's were to be crowded off the air by some other program less comfortable and stimulating. For however important it may be to hear about somebody's Peculiar Pellets for that run-down feeling, or somebody-else's Lavish Lipstick for a glamorous smile, there is still need for plain talk about the business of gracious living in a savage world, and how to achieve it.

Crisis and Characters

CANADA has just passed through, and has emerged not too discreditably from, a political crisis of the first magnitude, and of the kind which is very difficult to avoid in the closing months of an exhausting war and at a time when rival interests are manoeuvering with desperate earnestness for a strong position in the approaching peace period. The impression we get, from conversation with large numbers of Canadians of all sorts, is that both of the leading participants, Mr. King and Col. Ralston, stand somewhat higher in public esteem than they did before, in respect of the qualities for which each was already noted. They are far from being the same qualities.

Mr. King has given unprecedented evidences of his consummate political skill, foresight and sagacity; and there is, we are confident, a greatly increased recognition among the public of the fact that that skill and sagacity have been employed to the advantage not alone of the Liberal party but of the Canadian nation. The cleavage between the French and English-speaking portions of the nation is less pronounced than it might have been considering the intensity of the feeling for and against conscription in the two portions, and it may be expected to die down more rapidly than after the last war, in which the conscription measure was enacted without the support of a single responsible French-Canadian and by means of a coalition of English-speaking members of other parties. At the same time assurance has been given that the strength of the Canadian forces at the front will be adequately maintained until the close of the war.



NOT HERE — THERE'S THE SPOT FOR THE PICNIC

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Col. Ralston's qualities are different. They are those of sincerity, tenacity, and a tremendous sense of responsibility to the army of whose interests he was the cabinet custodian. The conflict between him and the Prime Minister on the floor of the House was mainly concerned with the history of the push for conscription in the cabinet, and it must be admitted that the Prime Minister used an extraordinary amount of freedom in discussing what would normally be cabinet secrets. Mr. King was obliged to do this because the essence of his position was that Col. Ralston's recommendations could not have been adopted in October owing to the fact that they would then have inevitably broken up the Government and left the country with no effective administration until a new House could be elected.

Whether this is a correct estimate of the situation appears doubtful; that there would have been resignations is, of course true, but with King, Ralston and Ilsley all standing together on a policy of maintaining the reinforcement flow the departing Ministers could have been adequately replaced and the reconstituted Government could have faced Parliament with good prospects of being sustained. But Mr. King still at that time had a card up his sleeve which he thought might enable him to avoid the formal step into conscription for overseas; and this was the knowledge that he could get General McNaughton into the cabinet, thus rendering him unavailable as a rallying point for the Opposition. General McNaughton's only possible portfolio was that held by Col. Ralston. Col. Ralston might have been shifted elsewhere, but that would have been difficult, and in any event it is doubtful whether General McNaughton would have consented to serve in the same cabinet with him; so that for the McNaughton entry there had to be a Ralston retirement. This involved taking the risk that Col. Ralston might decide to head the conscriptionist Opposition himself, in which case it would have been extremely dangerous to the Government.

Our Ottawa correspondent suggests that Col. Ralston should have accepted Mr. King's challenge that he take the leadership, because at the time when that was given there appeared to be no other prospect of securing adequate reinforcements—Mr. King being still determined to maintain the voluntary system. But Mr. King was not, as we understand it, offering his own support to any of the substitute leaders whom he canvassed; he would have been free to head, and we assume that he would have headed, a "rump" Liberal party such as Sir Wilfrid Laurier headed when he declined to enter Sir Robert Borden's coalition, and with such a party under such leadership, and containing the whole of the French-Canadian delegation and an unknown number of English-speaking Liberals, the prospects of a Government headed by Col. Ralston and needing the support of a mixed assortment of Conservatives and C.C.F. and Social Credit would in our opinion have been poor, while the effect of such a coalition on future national unity would have been even worse than in 1918.

We must not forget that the fight for conscription was very far from being, on the part of many of the participants, a fight for conscription alone and nothing else. It was also to a very great extent a fight for advantageous position in the next general election, which will determine the policies of Canada for three or four of the most crucial years in her history, and in such a fight Mr. King, incomparably the ablest strategist in Parliament, is a most dangerous opponent. The C.C.F. and Social Credit members have not the slightest intention of aiding the Progressive Conservatives to secure power for four years, and the man who would undertake to hold together a coalition containing anti-King Liberals, Conservatives, C.C.F. and Social Credit in the present overwhelmingly Liberal House, with Mr. King doing his best to split them apart, would surely be a very rash person. Mr. Ralston may well have felt that without Mr. King's support there was practically no prospect of securing the flow of reinforcements which he thought necessary.

Power and Eisenhower

THE most distressing thing in all last week's proceedings at Ottawa was the speech of Major "Chubby" Power in explanation of his resignation, which was an attack on the entire military policy of General Eisenhower and amounted to an argument that Canada should cease to allow her troops to fight under that leader's supreme command. Major Power had just undergone an operation of some gravity and must in addition have felt very keenly the pang of separation from the Government of which he has been such an able and useful member; but these circumstances cannot excuse his performance. We have no doubt that such arguments are used privately by the strictly-limited-war partisans in Quebec province, but their use in Parliament by a retiring Minister was unfortunate to a degree, and could only have been more unfortunate if the Commander-in-Chief had been—as he easily might have—a British officer and therefore one of the "maudits Anglais."

Major Power did not suggest that General Eisenhower's policy of the continuous and violent offensive was designed to be, or was, a greater strain on the Canadian troops than on any other part of the armies under his command; indeed he deprecated "competition in casualties." His argument assumed therefore that the whole policy was wrong, and that a slower pace in the push to the Rhine would have better results. It is no doubt possible to support such a contention, but to put it forward in the middle of an operation of the most tremendous and crucial kind which cannot be altered when once it is under way, and to demand that Canada by herself insist on changing the nature of the operation, and withdraw or lessen her participation if she cannot change it, is something of which Major Power would until last week have been thought absolutely incapable.

The Passing Show

OBJECTION has been taken to the use of the term "hell" in debates in Parliament. Speakers can always fall back on the words "another place".

•

Just to correct some erroneous impressions about Toronto we take pleasure in announcing that as we go to press V. J. Jerome, managing editor of *The Communist* and leading American Marxist, is billed to speak in the Harbord Street Collegiate on Monday. If he doesn't speak we will let you know next week, just to correct another erroneous impression.

•

There is said to be an attempt to build up a "Hitler Myth" in Germany. In other words Hitler is not missing, he is mything.

•

The Calgary *Herald* proposes an age limit for Senators. Set it at 100 and provide a pension for life after retirement, and you could probably get the Senate to adopt it.

•

"PAC elected Roosevelt" shouts a Republican headline. Packed the Electoral College, we presume.

•

Now that Doris Duke has divorced him, can it be that Mr. Cromwell is no longer a Duchess?

•

A Montrealer named Ireland has been sentenced to three months for selling sawdust as "tabac Canadien" to elderly pipe smokers. Young ones would probably not have known the difference.

•

"Mrs. —— —— are guests at the Royal York Hotel." — Toronto Telegram society column.

Bigamy or divorce?

•

We hear complaints that General McNaughton has been harshly treated by critics, but nobody has yet described him as the rabbit in Mr. King's hat.

•

The Yearning

Oh, for the understanding smile
  Rare in this roaring mort of days,
Chasing anger and hate and guile
  Into the Devil's darkling ways,
Just as a gleam of evening sun
  After a day all dark with spite,
Covers all that the storm has done
  With a soft and endearing light.

Oh, for a bittock of tenderness,
  Of manly love in the heart of man;
Man, too fierce and proud to confess
  The ache that lurks under battle-plan,
Under envy and stallion-rage,
  Under the reckless drive for gold,
When tomorrow his pilgrimage
  Ends in a graveyard, stark and cold.

J. E. M.

•

Let us hope it will be a long time before they call it Dumbarton Hoax.

•

Germany is said to be breaking out in a "suicide rash": Not so rash; sounds to us more like a precaution.

•

It is argued by Mr. Petrillo's union that the placing of musical records on the phonograph turntables of radio studios requires a knowledge of music, and should therefore be done by union musicians. It sure does—just about the knowledge of music that many union musicians possess.

•

The New York *Times* is asking its readers whether they want future motor-car doors lower. Are they going to have the passengers put in with a shoe-horn?

•

C.C.F. Secretary says "We must think in responsible terms as if we were in power". No law against thinking, or dreaming either.

•

The German soldiers now being taken prisoner by the United Nations are reported to be exceptionally clever. They have to be in order to avoid being shot by their own officers before they can be taken prisoner.

•

The Poles would get along better if they could find a Premier whose name does not include the letter combination wljczk.

•

We bet Goebbels is telling the Germans that the British Home Guard was disbanded because the British had no homes left to guard.

•

The British have invented a bread that won't get stale. What in the world are we going to make bread pudding out of?

How Interned Allied Airmen Fare in Sweden

Neutral Sweden interns Allied airmen who were forced to make emergency landings inside its borders, but this improvised inter-Allied chorus hardly finds captivity irksome.

Delights of skiing, a favorite sport in a land where snow lies deep until spring, are speedily explored by internees. Many of them enjoy it for the first time in their lives.

This bounteous Swedish buffet style luncheon offers plenty of scope for healthy appetites.

MOST of the Allied pilots who were forced to make emergency landings in Sweden in the course of the war, are interned in two Internment Camps situated near Korsnas, a small industrial town not far from the city of Falun.

They must obey Swedish military and civil law as well as their own military laws. An area from the Internment Camp to the city of Falun has been placed in bounds for the internees, and they frequently make trips into the town to go to the pictures, dances, baths and beaches, to buy their necessities and to visit the many Swedish people with whom they have made friends.

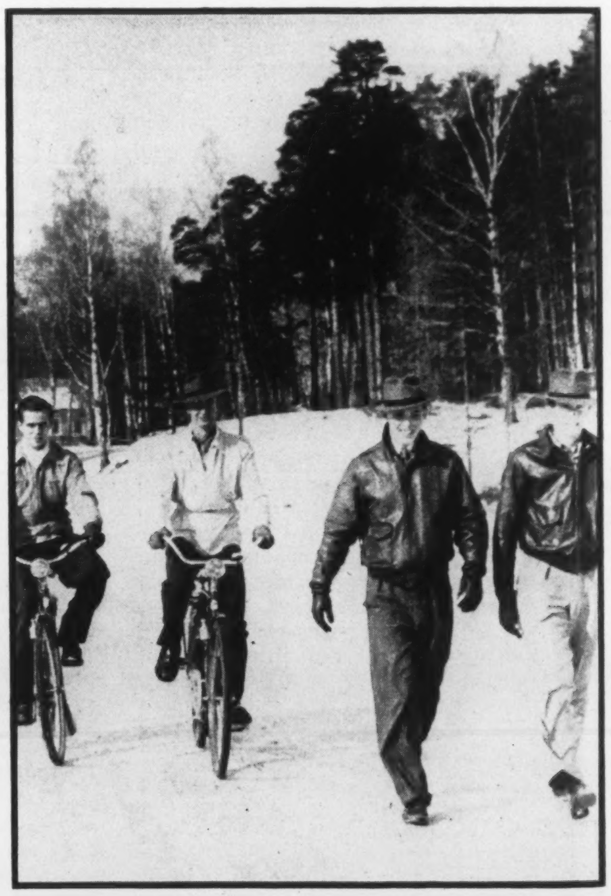
Occasionally the internees are permitted to make trips to Stockholm. To do this they must obtain special permission from the Swedish authorities and from their own legations. They are allowed to stay for two or three days at a time in Stockholm.

At the camp, breakfast is served, in Swedish buffet style, from 8.45 to 9.30 a.m., in the dining hall. While the meals are very good, most of the boys miss their egg-and-bacon breakfasts of peace-time. Both these commodities are scarce in Sweden After breakfast, many of the airmen gather in the large living room for a chat and a smoke. Their last mission is discussed time and again; stories of leaves in wartime London grow longer and gayer with every repetition.

In the winter, many of the British and American flyers ski across the country, across picturesque Swedish countryside. In the summer, some enjoy long walks through pine and birch forests not unlike those of New England. Some go bicycling, others spend long hours building model aircraft, many use most of their time studying.

A good deal of sport equipment has been provided by the British, American and Swedish Red Cross Societies; the Canadians were even able to make up a hockey team during the winter. With the better weather, baseball, football and rugby teams have been formed. These teams play in competition with Swedish teams.

Lunch is served from 12.30 to 1 p.m., and dinner at 5.45 p.m. After dinner, many go to the town to join with the local citizens in evening entertainments. On weekdays all internees must be home by 11 p.m., and Saturdays by midnight. They are allowed to leave camp immediately after breakfast.



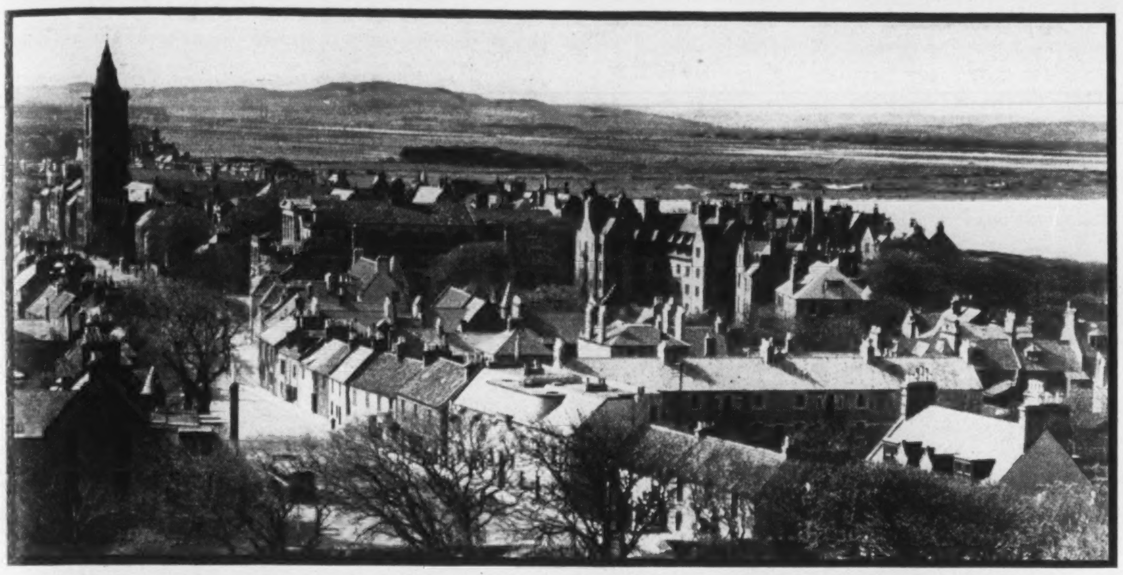
The fliers are free to go on long cycling and walking tours, far beyond the boundaries of the camp.

These lads can't keep away from planes of one kind or another. So model airplane building is a favorite pastime with many.

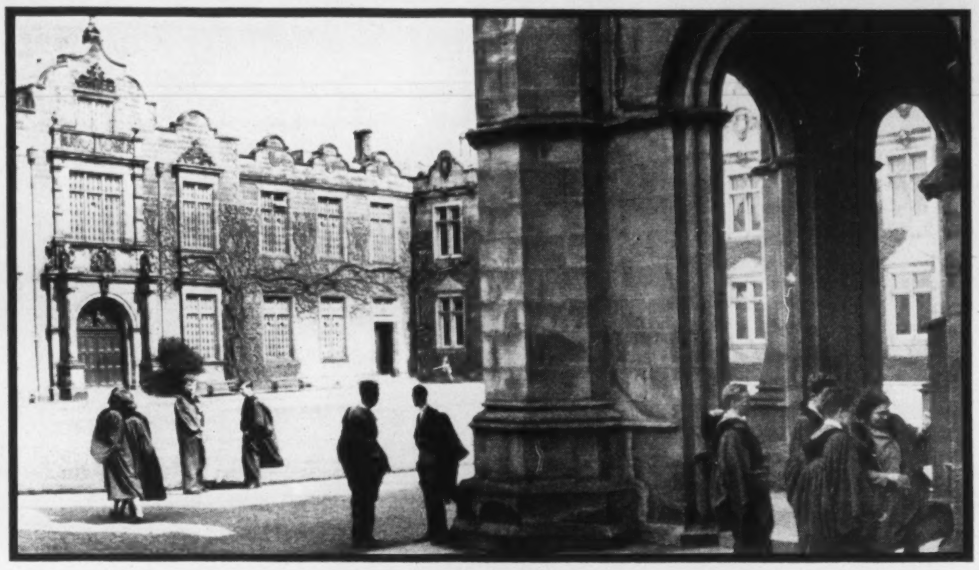
When oranges arrive from Spain they sell like the proverbial hot cakes.

Stockholm leave is something to look forward to, and this flier with a charming pair of blonde Swedish girls makes the most of it.

St. Andrews Is Scotland's Oldest University



In the quaint old grey seaport of St. Andrews, on the Scottish coast overlooking the North Sea is the University of St. Andrews, the oldest university in Scotland, founded in 1411. The university is on the left of this picture—famous St. Andrews golf course in the background.



The scarlet gowns worn at all times by students are traditional at St. Andrews. They make welcome splashes of color in the streets of the old grey town and brighten the quadrangle of the United College (above), which was formed in 1747.

By D. J. B. Ritchie

THE University of St. Andrews, the oldest Scottish university, and the third oldest in Great Britain, was founded in 1411, modelled on the University of Paris. Situated in the then ecclesiastical capital of Scotland, and buttressed by charters from the Bishop of St. Andrews and King James I of Scotland, the university commenced its long and honorable history in very favorable circumstances. While the institution has had its anxious times especially during the Reformation its historic grandeur was never wholly forfeited, and this century has seen it resuming its place in the forefront of British universities.

Throughout the five hundred years of its existence, St. Andrews University has given to the world many illustrious men, including William Dunbar, the chief of the ancient Scottish poets; James Crichton ("The Admirable"); George Buchanan; Andrew Melville; John Napier of Merchiston (the inventor of logarithms); and James Wilson, who drafted the original constitution of the United States of America.

The university now consists of the United College, St. Mary's College and University College, Dundee, (founded in 1897). There are Faculties of Arts (including Law), Science (including Engineering), Medicine (including Dentistry) and Divinity. The number of matriculated students is about 1100.

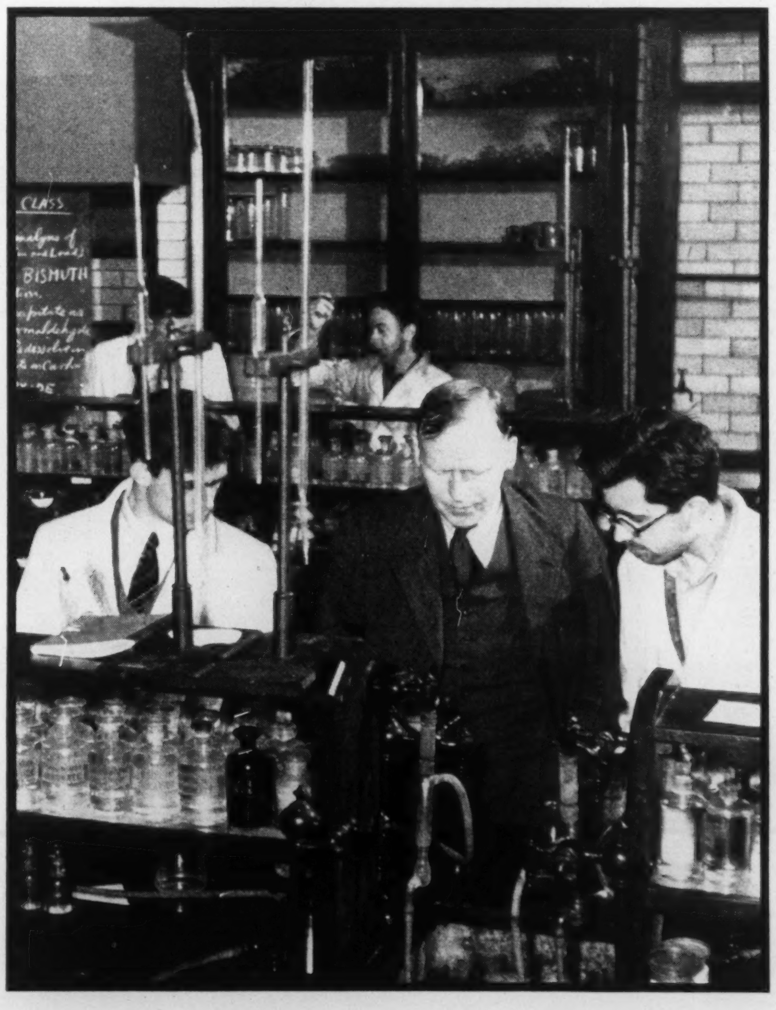
St. Andrews is, and always has been, a small university, and herein lies its strength. To a much larger extent than is possible in many other universities, the relation between teachers and taught is close and intimate. The university is fully alive to this advantage, and every endeavor is made to strengthen the link. For example, in recent years the "Regent" system has been instituted. By this system any male student, who so desires, may be attached to a Regent, who is a teacher of the university, and who takes a close personal interest in both the academic and social welfare of his students. Thus he introduces them into his family and shares their interests and entertainments.

With so long a history, it is natural that a number of St. Andrews' traditions have grown up. All students are required to wear scarlet gowns while at the university, and these gowns give very welcome splashes of color in the streets of the old grey town. Perhaps they are seen to the best advantage in the customary walk along the pier after Sunday morning Chapel. The combination of bright sunshine, the blue of the sea and the mass of scarlet makes a spectacle of a great beauty.

ST. Andrews has the reputation of being a singing university, and a student "Guadeamus", formal or informal, always has great fervor. To a St. Andrews man chiefly goes the credit for the production of the Scottish Student Song Book. From the earliest days of the university, the students held a procession in honor of "Kate Kennedy", perhaps a mythical niece of Bishop Kennedy, the founder of what was originally St. Salvator's College, but whose antecedents are veiled in the mists of the past. "Beardless bejant" (first year student) impersonated "Kate" and was followed by the whole student body. The procession eventually became rather wild and was banned by the Senatus towards the end of last century. It has now been revived, and each year, in the spring, there is a pageant with "Kate" as the central figure.

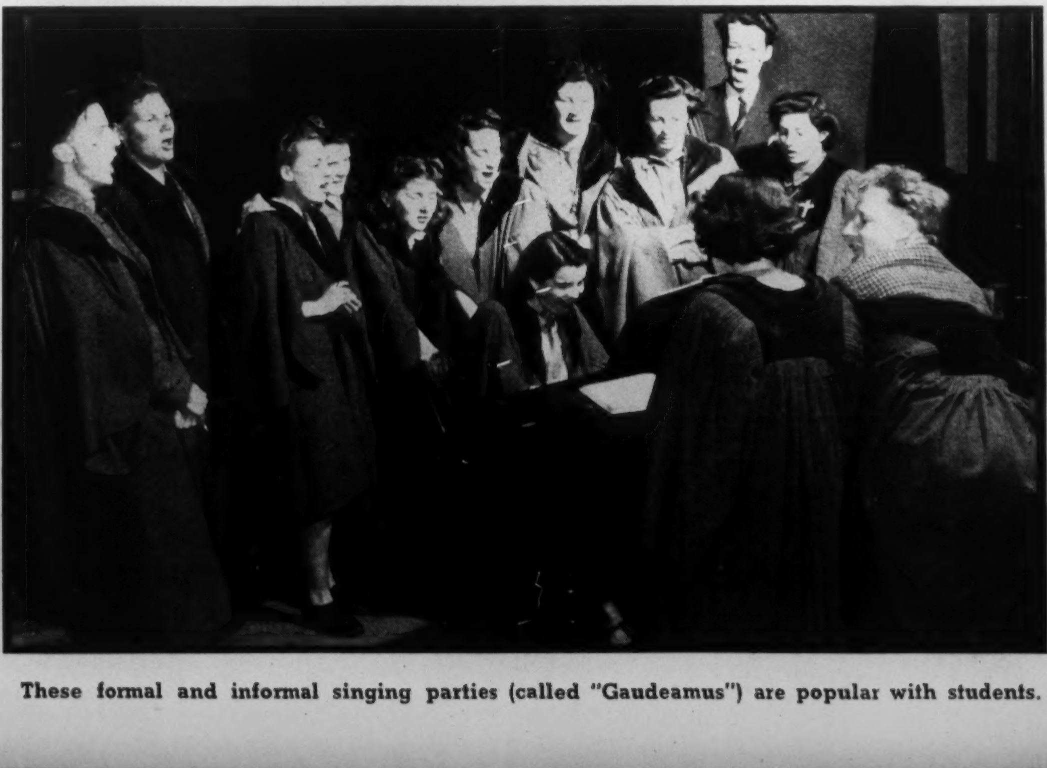
AN important event to students of St. Andrews is the election of a Rector by the whole body of undergraduates. St. Andrews students have cast their nets far and wide to get distinguished persons to hold this high office. In recent years Rectors have included Earl Haig, Sir James Barrie, Rudyard Kipling, Fridtjof Nansen, Sir Wilfred Grenfell and General Smuts. By custom, Rectors deliver a formal address to their constituents and Barrie's "Courage", Nansen's "Adventure", and Smuts' "Freedom", all delivered at St. Andrews, have become world classics.

The University is most fortunate in its situation. The town of St. Andrews, if not a 'rose red city, half as old as time', is an old grey city of considerable antiquity. The imposing ruins of the cathedral and castle, its broad streets and narrow closes, the many interesting examples of early domestic architecture, all combine to preserve, to a remarkable extent, the features of a Scottish mediaeval burgh. Add to this its position on a promontory of the North Sea, its famous golf links and its surrounding of attractive agricultural country and it can easily be realized how ideal a city it is for the quiet pursuit of knowledge and learning.



A practical chemistry class in one of the laboratories. As in Canada, the men still left are enrolled in science and medicine.

An undergraduate entertains in his "Bunk" or lodgings, though most students live in residence.



These formal and informal singing parties (called "Gaudeamus") are popular with students.

Fate of Hirohito Will Be a Major Problem

By CURTIS HAMILTON

Disposition of Hirohito at the end of the war in the Pacific is going to present a peculiar problem. His case is not at all the same as Hitler's who "came from somewhere near the gutter and probably will return there". The "Son of Heaven" has a place in the lives of his people that it might be dangerous to disrupt.

Further, it is generally agreed that in the matter of war he has been the tool, and a rather unwilling one, of the army.

The wise course might be to control the Japanese Throne rather than try and do away with it.

LIVING in Tokyo is a little man in his forties who in many ways is the most un-Japanese of Japs. He sleeps in a bed instead of on the floor, uses knives and forks instead of chopsticks, is polite and respectful to his wife and wears European-style clothes when he is not in uniform. He suffers from indifferent health and has only one real interest in life outside his family—nature study and biology.

Yet this man is the absolute ruler of the world's bloodiest Empire. Every morning some millions of Japanese soldiers' and sailors do obeisance to him, facing his home wherever they may be. He is not only Emperor but also God and eighty million Japs show their belief in his divinity in many outward ways. Even his doctor does not touch his skin, but wears gloves to sound his chest which is inclined to be weak. When the Emperor leaves his 500 acre palace, every street is cleared for half-a-mile on either side of his route lest anyone should let his eyes fall on the Son of Heaven and be dazzled.

The divinity extends to every portrait and photograph of the Emperor. The photograph it is customary for each school to have is kept in a special fireproof, earthquake and bombproof shelter lest it should be harmed. Should harm come to it accidentally, its guardian would probably be compelled to commit hari-kari. When during the first raid on Tokyo a shadow from one of the planes fell on the Palace of the Son of Heaven, Japanese officials felt the stain could be wiped out only by suicide.

The reaction of the average westerner to all this is probably "Hooey"! If the Japs really believe that Hirohito is descended from a Sun-Goddess of 2,000 years ago, they argue, the sooner we put a few bombs on the Imperial Palace and demonstrate that he is just another man, the better. The liquidation of their leader in this way might bring the Japs to their senses and get rid of all this nonsense about a divine mission which is based on the divinity of the Emperor.

Others would go further and have stated that the name of Hirohito must figure high on the list of war criminals for trial after victory, since on the Japs' own showing he has been entirely and personally responsible for each and every act of every soldier.

The right thing to do with Hirohito may, indeed, prove a far more difficult problem than the right thing to do with Hitler. Hitler came from somewhere near the gutter and will probably return there. But the hard fact remains that 80,000,000 Japanese do believe their Emperor is their God and infallible.

Experts Agree

Experts who have lived in Japan for a considerable time and made a close study of Japanese mentality believe that attacks on the Emperor now and after victory are fundamentally wrong. These experts include U.S. Ambassador Grew' who was in Tokyo until 1942, Mr. John Morris, whose "Traveller from Tokyo" is one of the best-informed books on Japan and Dr. A. H. McDonald of Sydney University who has written an examination of Japanese Imperialism for the Australian Institute of International Affairs.

Mr. John Morris says, for instance: "Any attempt to discredit the Emperor would, in my opinion, be disastrous. What we must do is to convince the Japanese people that their Emperor has been led astray by his military advisers. If this could be done successfully it would have the effect of discrediting the army, and would thus strengthen the position of the new government. The whole-hearted co-operation of the Emperor would be indispensable."

Dr. McDonald says: "Japanese thought rests upon loyalty to the Emperor. It would be dangerous to repress this, and unnecessary if it can be diverted to peaceful ends". He suggests that the Emperor might return to his traditional seat at Kyoto, away from the militaristic associations of Tokyo and claim to restore the "Heian age", the era of peace that lasted for four centuries before the Shoguns took over control of the country.

There are two conflicting views. According to reports in Chinese newspapers, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek believes that Hirohito should go and that Japan should become a republic. The views of the other Allied leaders have not been disclosed. The problem is all the more difficult because Hirohito was known, when Crown Prince, as a man of liberal views and has gone in the face of tradition in personal matters, such as the choice of a wife.

People Loyal to Shinto

The divinity of the Japanese Emperor derives from Shinto worship and the people are fanatically loyal to their religion and their Emperor. This is not a new religion like that of the Nazis. What is new is the raising of the Emperor on a material pinnacle. By very skillful political manoeuvres, and by a propaganda system on which Hitler modelled his, the industrialists, the financiers and, more recently, the army have built up the divine position of the Emperor. The Service chiefs have direct access to the Emperor. Their important decrees do not come through the usual sources, but direct from the Emperor as an "Imperial Rescript". Such a rescript has the force of Holy Writ and is treated as even more sacred than the Holy Writ of Christian countries.

Thus there is the paradoxical position of this rather harmless little man issuing the most bloodthirsty and fantastic orders. Anything is right if it is the Emperor's will. Defeat is impossible because it is not the Emperor's will. Japanese armies can be wiped out where they stand, but they cannot retreat. It is a position that could only exist in Japan—but that it does exist is shown by the prisoners the Allies have captured—a comparative handful of wounded men.

Army Face Will Be Lost

Decisive military defeat will completely discredit the Japanese army in the eyes of the people. Experts of every kind are agreed it is necessary and that "unconditional surrender" is the only possible thing. But this will not in the least discredit the Emperor. He will be assumed to have been badly advised. The story will be told—believed to be true—that when the Jap forces set out for Pearl Harbor, the Emperor knew nothing of it and was actually gathering shells on the beach!

When the war-makers in Japan are smashed, there will be a vacuum that will be difficult to fill. The Allies may decide that attempts to end the centuries-long rule of the "Son of Heaven" would result in complete anarchy and that it would be more useful to control the Emperor than try him as a war criminal. Whoever controls the Throne controls Japan. The army have used their control for evil ends. The Allies would ensure that control was exercised for the enforcement of the terms of peace.

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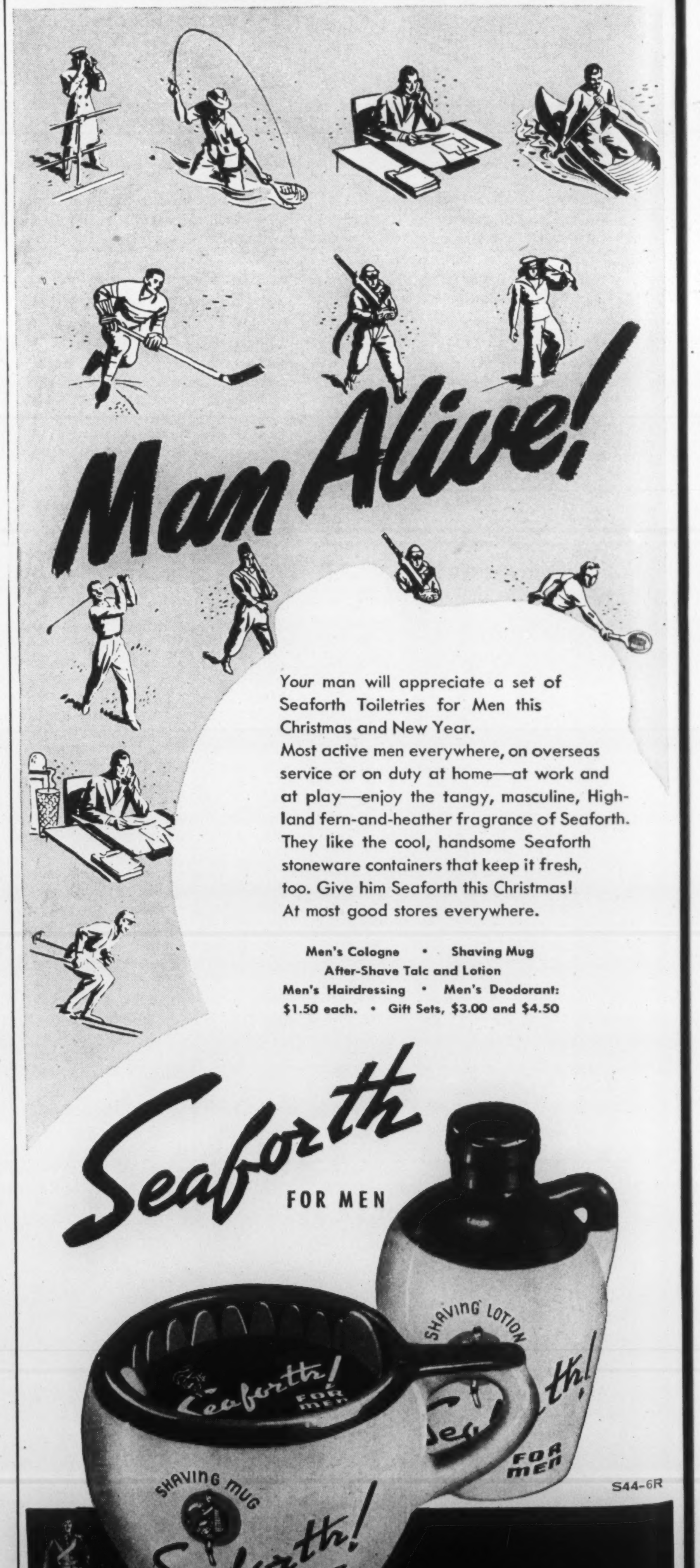

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We Must Also Protect Our Freedom at Home

By W. J. BROWN, M.P.

There are four domestic freedoms which are threatened today: Freedom from bureaucratic control, freedom of local government, freedom of the consumer and freedom of members of parliament.

Mr. Brown deals particularly with the situation in Britain, but readers will find that what he has to say applies to Canada as well.

London.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has defined the Four Freedoms for which he conceives the Allied Nations to be fighting in this war. We subscribe heartily to them. Meantime there are four freedoms to which it is necessary that we in Britain should devote some attention.

The first is freedom from bureaucratic control. In the last five years, the Civil Service has grown from 350,000 people to a present total of 750,000. Of this increase a large part was necessary and inevitable. The balance indicates the growth of control by the State over every aspect of our lives.

No business man to-day can get raw material without the consent of some Government Department or other. No builder can operate without a permit. Farmers have been converted into bookkeepers and clerks to satisfy the thirst of Ministries for filled-up forms.

The workman is immobilized under the Essential Work Order, or pushed around under directions from the Minister of Labor. We can hardly sneeze without official permission.

The 7000 orders issued by the Government under their Emergency Powers regulate our every movement and our every moment.

Those orders which are dictated by shortages of one sort or another must obviously stay not only during the war but until plenty replaces scarcity. The rest must go. Some ought to go at once.

Local Government

The second freedom is Freedom for local government. If Democracy is more firmly rooted in Britain than anywhere else in the world, our age-long tradition of local government is largely responsible. During this war the central Government has deprived local government authorities of many powers and functions which they previously possessed, and which are best exercised locally.

The central Government is farther removed from the individual citizen than is local government. And the farther government is removed from the individual, the worse it is, and the more bureaucratically it is administered.

Local government is the great training ground in civic responsibility. It is the great training ground for public administration. The tradition of local civic service, local civic responsibility, local government, must be re-asserted if we are not to lose a very valuable national possession.

The third freedom is Freedom for the Consumer. If I were asked to define the biggest menace to liberty in Britain, the biggest threat to the interests of the consumer—(which means all of us)—I should say that it was the growing line-up between big business and the big trade unions to exploit the consumer.

Just as there comes a stage where the free competition between rival concerns — (from which the consumer derives at least the benefit of competitive prices)—gives place to combination and cartelization, so there comes a stage in the struggle between the employers' organizations and the unions where the two find it more profitable to join hands.

The great big business combinations, confronted with the growth of great industrial trade unions, "do a deal" with them—at the expense of the rest of us.

The Americans are more logical than we are in this matter. They insist that capitalism rests on the two principles of free competition and the open market. Cartelization abolishes the competition and closes the market. The appeasement of the trade unions completes the process.

We are heading for the corporate state dominated by big business, which has squared the unions, and of whose decisions the State, using the instrument of a tied Parliament, will be the ratifying agency.

A Free Parliament

The fourth freedom is the Freedom of Members of Parliament. In olden times the classic demand of the English, when unduly put upon from above, was for the summoning of a free Parliament. During the last thirty years Parliament has become much less free.

On the Conservative side Lord Baldwin, with Captain Margesson as his Chief Whip, established a system under which members were brought in to march through the lobbies as they were told, like robots responding to a pressed button.

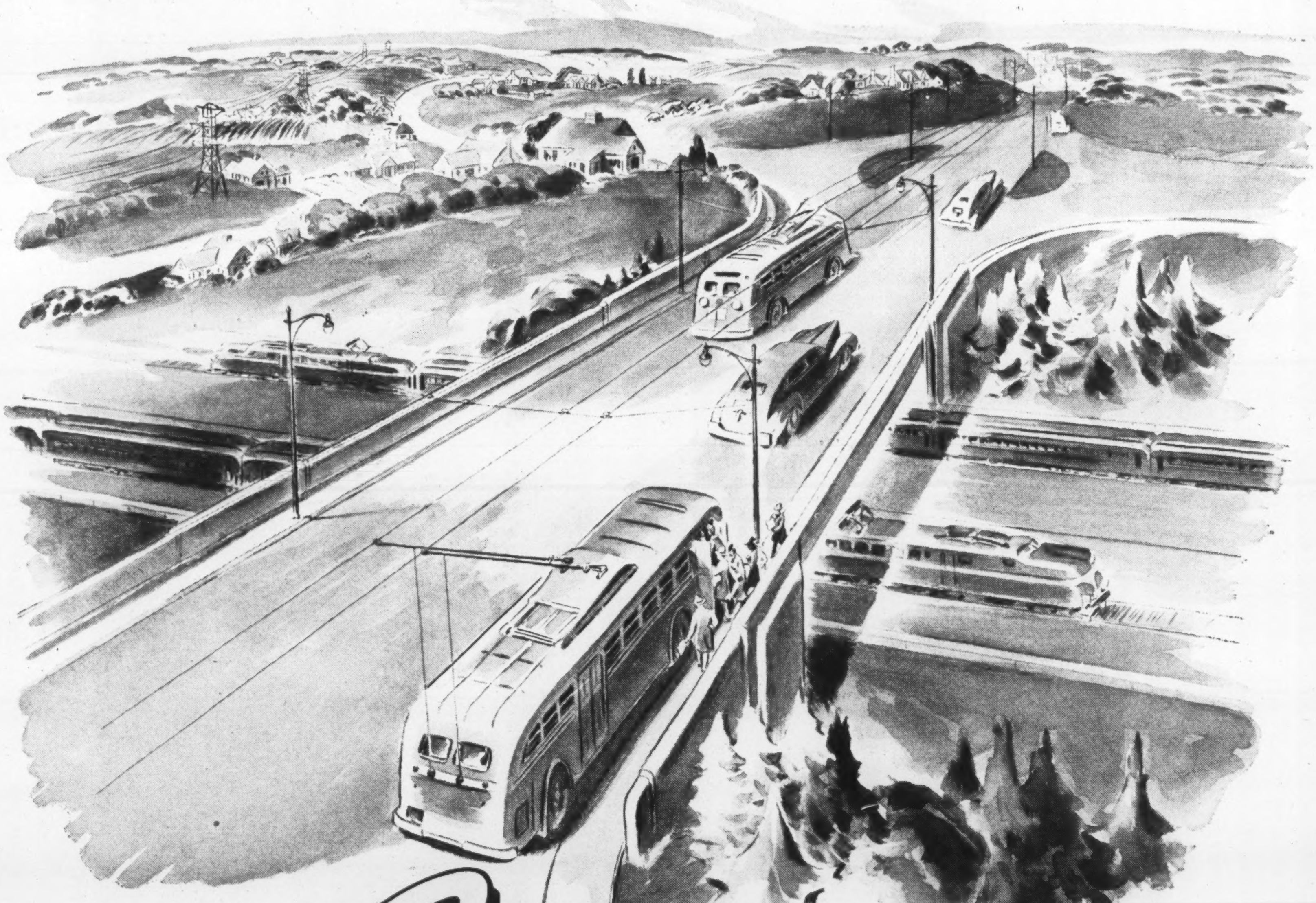
On the Labor side the desire to enforce "discipline" has led to a situation—surely the utter negation of Parliamentary democracy—in which no man may become an official Labor candidate unless he first pledges himself in writing that, if elected, he will not vote in the lobbies against the decision of the party taken in private meeting.

I say nothing against the party system as such. Wherever Englishmen are met together they will divide themselves automatically into the conservative and the radical types.

Where a political party is based on a common political philosophy and a common approach to the problems of the times, I have nothing to say against it. What I am complaining of is that on both sides of the House today, the party caucus determines policy, and then imposes it on the members by the double weapon of bribery and intimidation —(promotion for the "good party men" and intimidation for the others).

The result is that more and more Parliament is converted from anything resembling a Free Parliament into an instrument for ratifying the policies determined upon in the back-rooms of the party caucuses.

Since those policies are in turn largely determined by big business on the one hand and the trade union bosses on the other, the look-out for the rest of us becomes progressively darker.



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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Why Don't You Boys Just Shake Hands and Be Nice Friends?

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

AS EVERYONE knows, Hollywood is as sober-minded and hard-working a centre as any community in America. The stars, we are told, are up and ready for work on the lot at six in the morning and are glad to be tucked into bed with a glass of hot milk by ten p.m. It is obvious then that the reports of the Jon Hall-Tommy Dorsey fracas are a wilful distortion of the facts. Any fair-minded person who analyzes the evidence closely must realize how innocent the whole affair actually was.

It seems that some slight domestic difficulty had arisen early in the evening because Miss Pat Dane (Mrs. Dorsey) objected to paying for the liquor and the cut flowers—no, sorry, that was the Doris Duke-Jimmie Cromwell case, I must have got my columns mixed. . . No, the difficulty rose when Mr. Eddie Norris, a prominent figure in the film world, sat down on the sofa next to Mrs. Dorsey and Mr. Dorsey, a rather exacting monogamist, objected, using the words, "Get out, you no-good — —."

In justice to Mr. Jon Hall it must be said that he gave this evidence with the greatest reluctance and only at the insistence of the court. "The ladies were so shocked!" Mr. Hall added. On the other hand, it is only fair to add that Mr. Dorsey intended the remark merely as a good-natured rib. "Sit down, I was only kidding," Mr. Dorsey is reported to have said later.

SHORTLY after this Mr. Hall rose to leave. You may say that Mrs. Dorsey's behavior at this point was a little indiscreet, but what would you do, reader, if you were put in the terrible position of having Jon Hall walk out early on your birthday party? Mrs. Dorsey, a spirited and resourceful hostess, invited Mr. Hall to join her in a hula and threw in a snakes-hips routine as an added inducement. Mr. Hall's own behavior at this point is beyond reproach. Though unacquainted with the hula and snakes-hips the star did his best but left shortly afterwards with his blonde companion Miss Jane Churchill, his obvious intention being to get home early in order to catch up with his home-work.

A few minutes later Mr. Hall returned in search of Miss Churchill's purse. While carrying on his search he slipped his arm around Mrs. Dorsey's waist—after all, men never know where to look for anything—and it was then that Mr. Dorsey called from the balcony, "What are you doing to my woman?"

Mr. Hall immediately mounted to the balcony to explain that he had merely been looking for Miss Churchill's purse. When Mr. Dorsey said "Don't give me that!", Mr. Hall told him that he had had too much to drink. (An error. There was no liquor, only cut flowers.) He also invited his host to take off his glasses and suggested at the same time that Mr. Dorsey was smoking the wrong kind of cigarettes. Before he could suggest a milder, finer, purer blend, Mr. Dorsey, in Mr. Hall's words, hauled off and socked him.

IT MUST be admitted that the reports of what happened after this are a little confusing. Mr. Hall claims that Mrs. Dorsey had him by the hair and was screaming at the top of her voice for Smiley. This seems a little unlikely, since Mrs. Dorsey was engaged in a private fight (either then or later) with Miss Churchill. The latter fracas however was set down in the court records as an unrelated issue, and obviously has no significance. It is possible that since the occasion was Mrs. Dorsey's birthday party Miss Churchill was merely giving her a couple to grow on.

It will probably never be known whether the ensuing reverberations were caused by Mr. Dorsey trying to throw Mr. Hall off the balcony or Mr. Hall trying to throw Mr. Dorsey off, or someone trying to throw Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell out of the Social Register—sorry, I seem to have got the accounts mixed again. In any case it seems undeniable that Mr. Hall's nose was damaged before the evening was over. Some accounts say Mr. Smiley cut it with a jack-knife. Others refer to a broken bottle. The simplest and most logical explanation however is that in the bustle of leavetaking Mr. Hall cut his nose on Mr. Dorsey's glasses.

Whatever happened, Mr. Jon Hall's reputation emerges unblemished. His testimony, delivered clearly and unfalteringly indicates that he came to the party in good faith and left it considerably injured but completely innocent. This fan at least is convinced of the blamelessness of his behavior and the sincerity of his evidence. Having watched Mr. Hall's work on the screen for some years I know him to be incapable of playing a part. There is nothing the matter with Jon Hall. Nothing at any rate that a good plastic surgeon can't fix up once the court proceedings are over.

• •

CRISIS IN CLUBLAND

TO A club I was elected
most exclusive.
It was not as I expected
and I soon became dejected,
feeling timid and intrusive
every time its rooms I entered.
All its members were self-centered,
all they did was sit there brooding
on the ones they'd be excluding
when a new lot was selected.

And I wondered: "Can I stick it?
Would the members call it cricket
if, unspoken-to, I spoke up,
gave the smouldering logs a poke up?
What would happen if I talked
out?" . . .
When I did, six members walked out,
looking at me as they passed me
with their countenances frowning,
signifying how they classed me
for my clowning.

Left alone, I too sat brooding
on the awkward situation,
every nerve and pore exuding
perturbation;
till at length I thought I'd better
write apologetic letter,
which I forthwith did, explaining
my quite innocent intention
when, off-hand, I chanced to mention
it was raining!

J. O. PLUMMER.

• •

ON A STREET CAR

HE SPRANG to his feet,
"Will you have this seat?"
He asked with a charming smile.
"Thank you," I said,
"I'm just about dead
And I'd love to sit for awhile.

"Men of your kind
Are hard to find,"
I said as I sat with a flop,
"You are so well bred."
"Not at all," he said,
"This happens to be my stop."

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You've Been Wounded . . And You Go Back

By A TANK CAPTAIN

The writer went through an experience that today is shared by many. He was wounded and after convalescence returned to the front. Going back, he says, he was afraid. But once at the front, though some faces were missing and some were new, it was good to be back.

WHAT does it feel like to go back after being wounded? I'll tell you.

It was on June 28 that I was sitting in my tank in a hedge trying to locate an enemy tank in a farm about a quarter of a mile away.

I saw a flash, and the next moment there was a terrific bang as a shell hit our turret.

Everything went wide and fuzzy like it does in a dream. Space and time seemed to have gone on strike. I knew that another shell would follow the first, and another and another until the tank was wrecked.

There was nothing we could do about it except get out while there was time, and I was not in the least frightened. My spirit seemed to have left its body behind and be floating vaguely yet pleasantly in a world of its own.

And then the crash came again, and with it the awful smell of burning as the tank burst into flames—"brewed up," as we say—and I half fell, was half flung by a shell splinter to the ground.

It was probably only five or ten seconds since we had first been hit, but now, like the drowsy schoolboy when the chap behind sticks a pin into him, I came back to reality with a bump—human and wounded and very frightened.

I expect many people at home know someone who has been wounded, and wonder how dreadful it is. Well, as far as I can make out, it doesn't usually hurt at the time. Certainly I felt no pain.

As If Hit With a Shovel

A splinter about the size of a shilling had hit me in the back. All I felt was as if someone had hit me a hearty clout with the flat of a shovel—a big thump over an area far greater than the size of the wound.

The excitement was over. I was sweating, though I had done nothing to cause it. As if I had pulled the plug out of a basin my energy suddenly drained away, and I felt weak-kneed and white, with a strong sympathy for the small boy who howls for his mother.

As I was taken on my stretcher (face down, of course!) along the quick and efficient medical chain leading to base hospital, I thought of the two who had never come out of the hatch after me, and I began to cry.

It was undignified and very annoying, but something seemed to have upset the usual system of control, and I could do nothing about it but snuffle angrily and pretend to blow my nose.

At the base hospital it was evening. Somebody murmured something about Canada, and suddenly there was no fight left in me. Now that I knew I could do no more I longed passionately for soft, clean sheets, home, remoteness from war, for everything that Canada means to the absent Canadian.

Next day we flew back to England; just to be there was a tonic; so were the girls who waved to us or nursed us or just walked where we could see them—so fresh and trim, such a contrast to the sordid masculine squalor of the battlefield.

Tedious days in hospital. Convalescence. Leave spent with many friends through the beauty of an English summer.

That was my background when I put on a new battledress and reported to the reinforcement depot—a background that was a slope down from the pinnacle of extreme fear, down through the gradually receding nervous tension, the dimming of violent memories, out into the softness of comfort, security, pleasure.

I had made big efforts to get back to the regiment as soon as possible. Now I was at the bottom of the hill that led back up the same hard road.

Some days passed inconspicuously, and then one morning we were in the train on our way. There was an emptiness in my stomach. It was just like going back to the start of a new term at school.

You didn't much want to go. You knew that when you were there you would probably be quite happy, but as yet you were lonely and wished some act of God would turn the train round and take you back again.

We spent the night in a transit camp. It was our last night in England. We watched a beautiful sunset die behind the silver birch trees while, through the quiet evening, came the nostalgic harmonies of the troops singing sentimental old favorites.

An officer who had been wounded twice said: "This is the sort of scene you never forget." Next day we were on board ship.

They called our draft "ex-Normandy," meaning that everyone had had a go there once—perhaps in the Middle East as well—and knew what it was all about.

Sordid Squalor Always

They knew there was no glamor about war; triumph sometimes; tragedy often; sordid squalor always.

All these men had lain flat with faces pressed into the earth and known the breathless agony of suspense before the whine of a mortar or shell becomes an explosion with power to kill or maim. They had no illusions about war, and they were afraid.

I have been writing "they" when I should have said "we," for I was there, too, and I was afraid.

It had taken me about a fortnight in action to discover that almost everyone is frightened in war.

I was furious when I found I was afraid under fire. Gradually I discovered that most other people felt the same inside, but put a good face on it. A coward is just an unlucky chap in whom the natural fear is stronger than himself.

That is why I say those men on board were afraid. Like me, they wished the term would suddenly be cancelled for an outbreak of German measles.

The answer is that no man fights a war by himself; we all belonged to different units.

After several days I reached my regiment, and suddenly everything was changed; I was "home".

"Hullo, sir! Glad to see you back . . ." "Hullo, sir, how are you?" . . . Everywhere smiling faces, friends, things that make life worth while.

They were resting after some hard days; there were new faces; some faces I could not see. But everyone was in great heart, and that is catching.

We moved out yesterday, and I ate once more the dust from the tank in front. We have got Jerry on the run. Everyone has the highest hopes. As far as anything in war can be good, it's good to be back.

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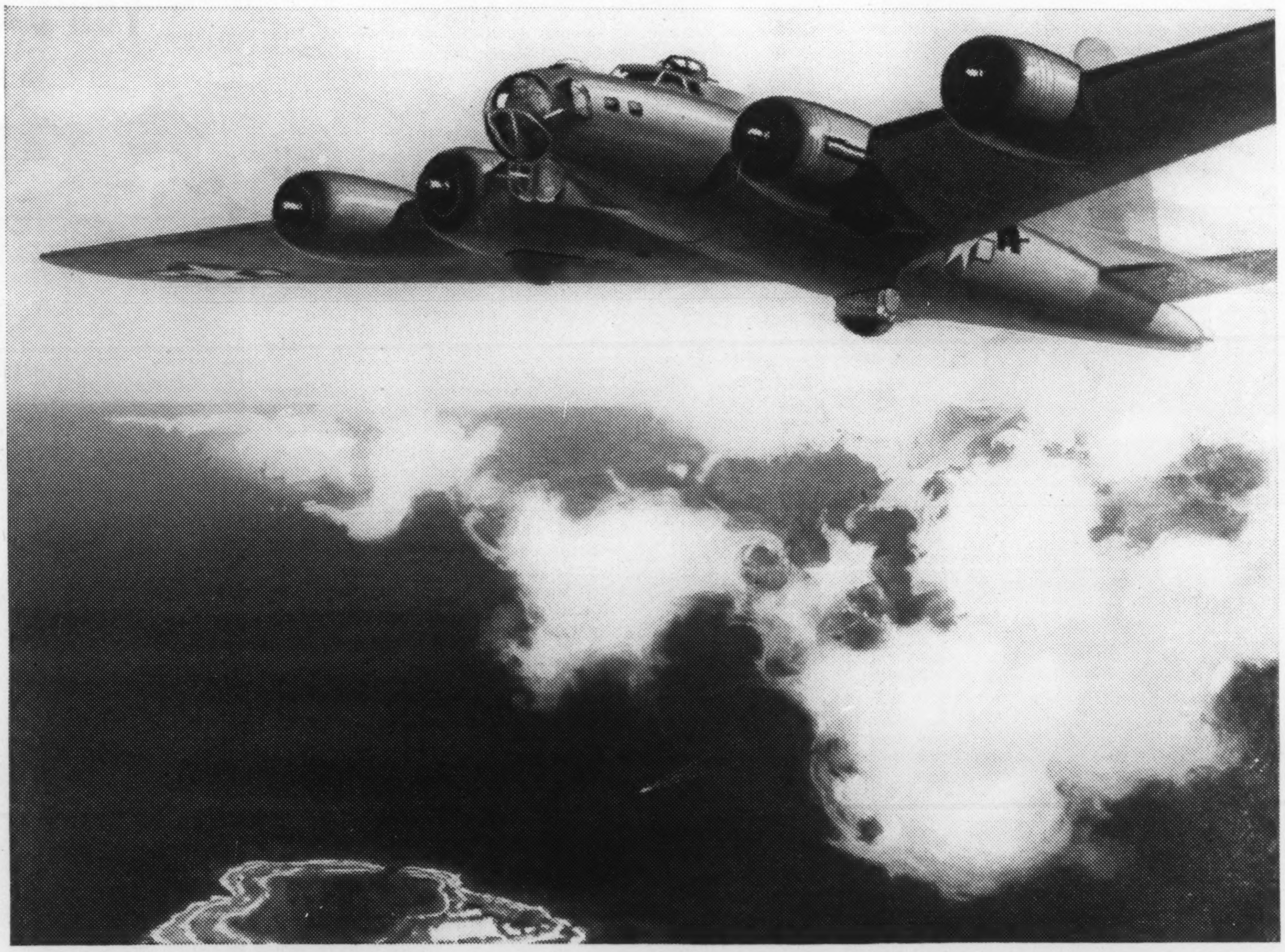

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Future of the Canadian Nation Has Been in Balance at Ottawa

By G. C. WHITTAKER

WE HAD to consult the calendar just now to be convinced that it was within the week since we wrote you last that the Prime Minister made his memorable address to the House of Commons. So much of history has been in the making before our eyes, so much of our destiny in the shaping, in these six days that we had for the moment lost track of time. For it is not merely the fortunes and the fate of the ephemeral figures contesting on the stage today that are being determined here. It is the future of the nation.

Stepping outside the doors of the Houses of Parliament, you see on the one hand the noble and questing figure of Champlain whose intrepidity discovered and whose vision marked this rugged and strategic bluff, and on the other the majestic effigy of Victoria, standing above the venerated images of the Fathers of the two races, on whose advice she dedicated the spot to their joint governance. Below, the river of destiny flows on unmindful, shrouded in mist, keeping her secret.

You wonder anxiously whether, as a result of what is happening here today, the representatives of the two races who, for more than three-quarters of a century now, have been meeting on this spot, as the Fathers met, to fulfil together the vision of Champlain and achieve together the purpose of Victoria, will continue to meet, or those of one race turn back across the fateful stream, not to return.

Record Good and Bad

Much in the record of the past week is worthy of its historic significance. In what Mr. King proffered in justification of his course, in explanation of his positon. In what Colonel Ralston submitted as to his. In the attitude of the leaders of the opposition parties. In that of the French-Canadian anti-conscriptionists.

But not all of it is.

Of the high purposes of the Prime Minister, immediate and future, there must be acknowledgement. For the methods by which, in perhaps the most difficult situation in which any Prime Minister has ever found himself, he sought to achieve them there has to be much admiration and there is inevitably a good deal of contempt. But the methods cannot be divorced from the purposes. Other methods might have achieved other purposes. It is abundantly clear, now that all the circumstances are known, that no other methods would have achieved his. And we are speaking of his high purposes, the purposes of statesmanship, not the baser purposes of party or personal politics which he disavowed but which few will have been credulous enough to discount entirely.

For only up to a point were Mr. King's purposes identical with the purposes of those with whom he has been contending in this matter. He wanted to provide reinforcements for the armies at the front. That purpose was shared by all the others. He wanted also to hold the country together, which, indisputably, involved holding the Government together, and that purpose was not shared fully by the others. It is no reflection on them that it wasn't, because part of them were firmly convinced that the common and paramount purpose could only be achieved by one method and the other part of them just as firmly convinced that it could be achieved by another method, both of which methods, they must have known, would defeat the purpose of holding the country together.

Men Before Unity

Colonel Ralston and those of the cabinet whose agreement with him was finally pressed to the point where it could be no longer withstood, as well as the parties in opposition, convinced that reinforcements could only be provided in time and in adequate numbers by resort to conscription, were prepared to sacrifice whatever chance for national unity there might be—and without doubt they didn't think it was much—to provide them. Anti-conscription extremists in the cabinet—and now it would appear that they were not quite all French-Canadian — were equally prepared to make the same sacrifice on the altar of their conviction. Both these factions of confirmed and conflicting believers would make that sacrifice yet. They have said so in Parliament, or those of them who so far have spoken.

In October, with no alternative to continuance of the voluntary system seemingly possible other than full conscription of the home defence army, anti-conscriptionist extremists would have walked out of the cabinet had the Prime Minister consented to it, wrecking the Government, destroying the last vestige of national unity. In November, on the day Parliament met, when still there appeared to be only the one alternative, conscriptionist ministers would have left the cabinet on his refusal to adopt it, with the same consequences.

It was in this extremity that Mr. King's genius for compromise or his gift for the devious—his statesmanship or his political craft, according to your point of view—was able almost miraculously to fertilize the proverbial but supposedly barren mother of invention, and semi-conscription was born.

It saved at least the form of national unity. It saved the Government, the only bi-racial government there could be in existing circumstances, and without which there could not be even a semblance of national unity. Esteem it as you will. It achieves both of the Prime Minister's purposes, the purpose he shared with all the others and the one to which he alone held firm.

If the purpose which was held in common had been less compelling and so less likely to close men's minds to other considerations probably there would be greater readiness to concede the superiority in resourcefulness with which the other purpose seems for the moment to have been accomplished. But by the same measure there would be a greater sense of freedom to ascribe it to meaner motives. So perhaps Mr. King's reward and penalty in the hearts of the people are just about striking a normal balance.

Whether your admiration is enthusiastic or reluctant, or whether you feel that the more there is to admire the more there is likewise to be condemned, you should not exhaust your sentiments on the ingenuity of semi-conscription but should reserve a part of them for the unparalleled adroitness with which it is being used to preserve to the Prime Minister his command of the House of Commons. He has enabled his own followers, or the sufficient bulk of them, to do what they have wanted desperately to be free to do.

The conscriptionists may not like, and may have reason for believing that their constituents like less, semi-conscription and what Colonel Ralston has condemned as the "half-hearted and piecemeal" provision of reinforcements. But they and their constituents want reinforcements through the application of compulsion to the home defence army, and if they don't vote for what Mr. King is giving them they not only run the risk of not getting the reinforcements through an interregnum in government, but also put themselves in the position of voting with those who don't want conscription in any circumstances. The anti-conscriptionists may risk a chance of being mobbed when they go home if they vote for even semi-conscription, but they know that if they don't vote for it they may be opening the door for a Government which would impose full conscription.

Opposition Freer

The opposition parties are freer to do what their convictions and their conscience bid them do. They know that if the ministerial party sustains the Government and its semi-conscription the reinforcements about which they are undeniably concerned will be provided regardless of how they vote, and they believe that if the Government should be defeated a new Government could be promptly installed with their assistance which would introduce full conscription. And they may think that in the latter event they would be assisting at the sacrifice of something that is hardly worth keeping since it is the form without much of the substance of national unity.

But the balance in the assessment of Mr. King's performance must be adjusted a little on the other side. It is to be regretted, we think, that Mr. King did not see fit, in October, to go to a microphone and confess frankly to the people the difficulty in which he had so suddenly and unexpectedly found himself, allay their anxiety by an assurance that he was seeking a solution which would meet the need and be acceptable to them, and say that in the event of his failing to find it within the time allowed by the situation he would be prepared to step aside in favor of anyone else who might do so. If he had done this there would, we think, have been a chance that much of the public anxiety which developed during the long weeks of official silence but of unauthorized reports, and which was aggravated in the end by announcement of a course for which the people had not been prepared, could have been avoided. Mr. Churchill has made such a confession and given such assurance with satisfactory effect in circumstances not entirely dissimilar. Mr. Roosevelt has done something the same. But it was not in Mr. King to do that. He who professes so often his faith in the people's confidence in him would not have trusted to it when not in a position to compel it as he is doing now. When he had to announce Colonel Ralston's resignation he decried newspaper reports on what had led up to it as "unauthorized," and we have had it from his own mouth in Parliament that he would not have revealed to the people as much as he has of what went on had

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Colonel Ralston not felt obliged to lift the veil a little in order to correct the statements he did see fit to make as to the situation.

Perhaps however, the Prime Minister never permitted himself to take such an unequivocal position as would warrant the giving of such assurance. Colonel Ralston went further in the House than in his letters to the Prime Minister in disclosing the situation in the cabinet. He made one disclosure in particular which would have been extremely startling to the country had it been made at any time before the announcement of the order-in-council introducing semi-conscription gave assurance that adequate reinforcements would go forward. It was that when the cabinet was considering a further appeal for recruits under the voluntary system as an alternative to the compulsion of home defence men proposed by him, and when he was considering whether he should agree to it, he had asked in cabinet whether it was the policy of the Government that should the appeal be made and should it fail the home defence men would be sent, and that he "could get no assurance on that point at all."

Could Have Been Startling

Mr. King comes very close to admitting personal responsibility for the refusal of that assurance to the then Minister of Defence, for he interrupted Colonel Ralston's speech to reveal that he had stated in the cabinet that if the Government felt it had to introduce conscription at that stage he was quite prepared to resign. The implication is that he would have resigned at that time—with all the consequences to the country he has since claimed would follow such action, including anarchy—rather than impose compulsion on home defence men even if sufficient reinforcements could not be got otherwise.

Not the least of the weights in the balance against the acceptableness of Mr. King's position is his claim that the final appeal under the voluntary system failed because of lack of support and his attempt to place blame on others for withholding support. Support was withheld because of lack of faith that the appeal would succeed and fear that time would be lost in making it. And the Prime Minister has admitted that the appeal made or supported without faith could not succeed, by revealing that it was on Colonel Ralston's lack of faith in the appeal that he determined to part company.

Ralston Saved Government

To Colonel Ralston credit goes, of course, for saving the Government. But King had put him more even than anybody else, in a position where he was bound to save it. For the time for Ralston to destroy the Government on the question of reinforcements if he was going to do so was not at the end of November when reinforcements were assured but at the end of October when, by his own admission, he had no reason to believe they would be forthcoming. That is the point at which, as we see it, Colonel Ralston's position becomes something a little less comforting than that of the brightly shining light in a night of darkness.

Mr. King's proposal that he accept the responsibility of forming a Government and introducing conscription was probably no more pressing than he thought it was, but to attempt to grasp it was the only way that offered any chance at the time of providing the reinforcements.

Well, by the time this is before you the vote in the commons probably will have been taken and the country be making known in one way or another its reaction to it. If the decision of Parliament is accepted as the best of a bad bargain the crisis will be over and all will be reasonably well. But if either the eight provinces or the ninth, or both, should protest violently enough, then you would see the question posed again as to whether King would resign or call an election. The chances would be that he would resign and that either Ralston or Ilsley—more likely the latter—would head some kind of mixed-party conscriptionist Government.

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On What Basis Should Hitler Be Punished?

What shall we do about Hitler, War Criminal No. 1? The same question was debated about the Kaiser as the last war drew to a close. Sir F. E. Smith (afterwards Lord Birkenhead), then Britain's Attorney-General, gave the views of the Law Officers of the Crown and a committee of experts to a meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet on November 28, 1918.

The Attorney-General's statement, largely reproduced here, is from Mr. Lloyd George's book, "The Truth About the Peace Treaty". Substitute Hitler for the Kaiser, and it might well explain the position today.

Sir F. E. Smith said:

THE main question here which we, in common with our Allies, have to consider is whether the taking of proceedings against or any punitive treatment in relation to the Kaiser should become the declared policy of the Government.

The Law Officers of the Crown answer this question in the affirmative. They point out to the Cabinet that the choice now to be taken is between two diametrically opposed courses, and that no half-way house is possible in the matter.

The first is a decision in favour of complete impunity, an impunity which will be described as luxurious and wealthy; the second is in favor of punishment. We wish the Cabinet to consider very carefully how it will be possible for them to justify a decision in favour of impunity. The ex-Kaiser's personal responsibility and supreme authority in Germany have been constantly asserted by himself, and his assertions are fully warranted by the constitution of Germany.

Accepting, as we must, this view, we are bound to take notice of the conclusion which follows: namely, that the ex-Kaiser is primarily and personally responsible for the death of millions of young men; for the destruction in four years of 200 times as much material wealth as Napoleon destroyed in twenty years; and he is responsible—and this is not the least grave part of the indictment—for the most daring and dangerous challenge to the fundamental principles of public law which that indispensable charter of international right has sustained since its foundations were laid centuries ago by Grotius.

These things are very easy to understand, and ordinary people all over the world understand them very well. How then, I ask, are we to justify impunity? Under what pretext, and with what degree of consistence, are we to try smaller criminals?

Is it still proposed—it has been repeatedly threatened by the responsible representatives of every Allied country—to try, in appropriate cases, submarine commanders and to bring to justice the governors of prisons?

Head Comes First

In my view, you must answer all these questions in the affirmative. I am at least sure that the democracies of the world will take that view, and among them I have no doubt that the American people will be numbered. How can you do this if, to use the title claimed by himself, and in itself illustrative of my argument "the All Highest" is given impunity? To illustrate the point which is in my mind I will read to the Imperial War Cabinet a very short extract which represents our view with admirable eloquence, from Burke's speech in the trial of Warren Hastings:

"We have not brought before you an obscure offender, who, when his insignificance and weakness are weighed against the power of the prosecution gives even to public justice something of the appearance of oppression; no, my Lords, we have brought before you the first man of India in rank, authority and station. We have brought before you the Chief of the tribe, the head of the whole body of eastern offenders; a captain-general of iniquity, under whom all the fraud, all the peculation, all the tyranny in India embodied, disciplined, arrayed and paid. This is the person, my Lords, that we bring before you. We have brought before you such a person that, if you strike at him with the firm and decided arm of justice, you will not have need of a great many more examples. You strike at the whole corps if you strike at the head."

If this man escapes, common people will say everywhere that he has escaped because he is an Emperor. In my judgment they will be right. They will say that august influence has been exerted to save him.

It is necessary for all time to teach the lesson that failure is not the only risk which a man possessing at the moment in any country despotic powers, and taking the awful decision between Peace and War, has to fear. If ever again that decision should be suspended in nicely balanced equipoise, at the disposition of an individual, let the ruler who decides upon war know that he is gambling, amongst other hazards, with his own personal safety.

For these reasons, we think the ex-Kaiser should be punished.

Supposing control of his person has been obtained, how is he to be dealt with? There are two alternative courses. In the first place, he might be treated by the Allies as Napoleon was treated, that is to say, by a high assertion of responsibility on the part of the conquering nations.

The Allies might say: "We are prepared before the bar of history, to take upon ourselves the responsibility for saying that this man has been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours, that he has broken the peace of the world and that he ought either to be exiled or otherwise punished in his own person. That course may be recommended by powerful argument, and I do not myself exclude it.

Trial by Court Preferable

I do not say more of it at this stage than this, that by its adoption we should avoid the risks of infinite delays and of a long drawn-out impeachment. We should carry with us the sanction and support of the overwhelming mass of civilization. And we are bold enough to feel that we have nothing to fear from the judgment of the future. It is even possible—as Austria and Germany will be reconstituted—that there will be few dissentients in the governing classes of these countries.

The second alternative is that he should be tried by a Court which must evidently be international in its composition. There are obvious advantages in this method upon the moral side, if this method of dealing with the situation be carried to a logical conclusion. It is, of course, very desirable that we should be able to say that this man received fair play, and that he has had a fair trial, but grave difficulties beset this

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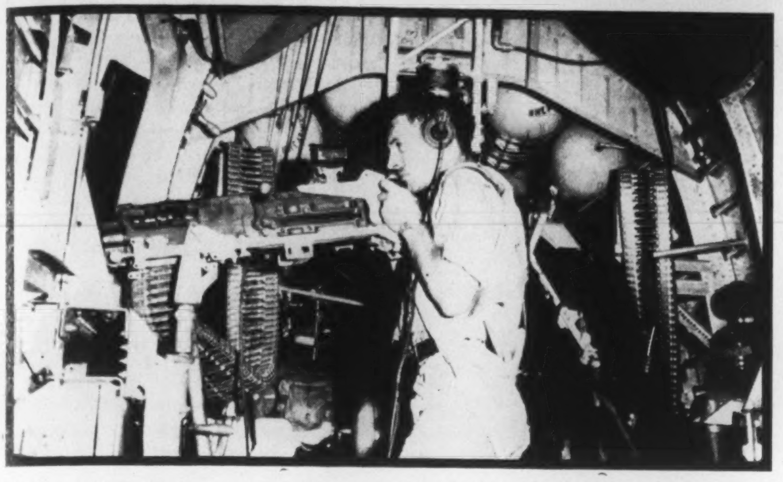

The onset of winter sees no letup of Allied planes strafing Germany. In this U.S. heavy bomber the gunner is ready for Nazi interceptor planes.

course in its complete application.

In this connection, how is the Court to be constituted? Are neutrals to be members of the Court? Are Germans to be members of the Court?

I incline to the view that the members of the court should consist only of citizens of the Allied countries. Grave judges should be appointed, but we should, as it seems to me at present, take the risk of saying that in this quarrel we, the Allies, taking our stand upon the universally admitted principles of the moral law, take our own standards of right and commit the trial of them to our own tribunals.

The great question which I shall probably be asked—and here again inter-Allied discussion will be necessary—is: For what offences, in your view (assuming the adoption of judicial proceedings), should the ex-Kaiser be made justifiable?

The first charge which will occur to many persons is one which raises *in limine* the question of his responsibility for the origin of the war. Well, sir, I can only say, without giving a decision, that the trial of such a charge would involve infinite disputation. We do not wish to become involved in a trial like that of Warren Hastings in its infinite duration. We do not wish to be confronted by a meticulous examination of the history of European politics for the past 20 years.

The second charge is extremely clear, and it is, in my judgment, a decisive one. A count should certainly be inserted in the indictment charging the Kaiser with responsibility for the invasion of Belgium in breach of International Law and for all the consequent criminal acts which took place.

That is an absolutely clear issue, and upon it I do not think that any honest tribunal could hesitate. It is even possible, obscure as the present position in Germany is, that a partly German tribunal convened under existing circumstances in Germany would reach the same conclusion.

The next charge, in my judgment, which should be brought against him is that he is responsible in the matter of unrestricted submarine warfare. It may be necessary to associate other defendants in this charge. But it will, in my judgment, be absolutely impossible for us to charge or punish any subordinate if the ex-Kaiser escapes with impunity all responsibility for the submarine warfare.

Women and Children

I wish to press most strongly upon my colleagues certain fundamental considerations in regard to submarine warfare, as it has been carried on since the incident of the Lusitania. Since then thousands of women and children, in our clear and frequently expressed view, have been brutally murdered.

I am dealing with the case where a ship is torpedoed carrying no munitions of war, but which it is known must or may be carrying women and children, and where it is equally known that such passengers had no possible means of escape, and I do not in this connection deal with the vile cases of assassination when helpless boats, vainly attempting to escape, have been fired on and destroyed.

Excluding the last class of cases, it is our view, and the view of the whole civilized world, that those acts amount to murder.

It is surely vital that if ever there is another war, whether in 10 or 15 years, or however distant it may be, those responsible on both sides for the conduct of that war should be made to feel that unrestricted submarine warfare has been so branded with the punitive censure of the whole civilized world that it has definitely passed into the category of international crime.

"If I do it and fail," the Tirpitz of the next war must say, "I, too, shall pay for it in my own person."

How can we best secure that no one in future will dream of resorting to submarine warfare of this kind? You can best secure it by letting the whole world know that, by the unanimous consent of the whole of that part of the civilized world which has conquered in this war, the man responsible for those acts is responsible in his own person for that which he has done.

• •

The Tragedy of Holland

By JOHN GAUNT

THE extent of the present and impending tragedy of Holland is not generally appreciated. The destruction of vast areas of painfully reclaimed land is bad enough. But the real situation is far, far worse.

Until recently Holland was one of the most favored countries in Europe because she produced so much that was essential to the feeding of Hitler's Europe.

But the tough Hollanders never played the German game. So now the Germans say: "Right. You are of the blood. You are our Nordic brothers. We have given you your chance to play with us and you wouldn't take it. We will now do to you what we couldn't do even to Greece and Poland. We will literally destroy Holland."

The Germans are always faithful in evil doing: they are keeping their word.

Not merely have they let in the sea but they are destroying all the electrical installations in their hands.

Now the only people in SHAEF who really appreciate what this means are the Americans from New Orleans. They know that when Ol' Man River bursts the levees, the first thing to be done, after emergency saving of life and property, is to get pumps working to provide fresh water and remove sewage. Otherwise disease soon becomes rife.

Land on Sea Water

Holland is one of the most artificial countries in the world. It really floats on sea water. That is to say that in any part of the western half of Holland you can't go down more than two feet before you find salt water. Nearly all fresh water has to be pumped electrically from the eastern part.

By destroying the polders, by flooding the internal districts, by destroying every electrical pumping station, the Germans are not merely seeing to it that Holland will become a waste of sea water and drowned cattle, but that in the 1,500 square miles which Dr. Gerbrandy, the Premier, estimates will be left, the remaining population will be so closely crowded, so deprived of elementary sanitation that disease and starvation will be inevitable.

So at one bound Holland goes from being, with the possible exception of Denmark, the most favored country in Europe to being runner-up to Greece as the "most distressful".

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THE HITLER WAR

Liberated But Ruined Countries Swept By Political Turmoil

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THERE were voices which reminded us periodically throughout the war that it was primarily a revolutionary struggle, part of the great social upheaval of our time. Yet, continuing to speak daily of "French" and "Belgians," "Greeks" and "Yugoslavs", "Germans" and "Russians," we have, perhaps unconsciously, continued to think of it as a national war. It seems that this was true, or nearly true, only of the Poles, the Finns and the Germans, the British, Americans and Canadians.

It is all too patent, in spite of the unshakeable conviction of Sir Bernard Pares, that the Russians—that is, *the Soviets*—are fighting a revolutionary war, intent through the political units attached to their advancing armies, and through their satellite Communist parties in Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, France and Belgium, on promoting a widespread revolution in Europe against the old individualistic society.

Social revolt would probably be widespread in all these countries without direct Soviet support. But it is doubtful if it would be so powerful, so bold, or so extreme. In most of these nations, with their western traditions and a large counterweight of individual peasant proprietors to check the industrial proletariat, a socialist democracy such as will likely evolve in France and Czechoslovakia under normally favorable circumstances, would probably have satisfied popular aspirations and discontent.

Moderation vs. Extremism

But it is already clear that the forces for moderation are going to have very difficult going against the better-organized forces of extremism, supported by Soviet policy and propaganda, and spurred on by the terribly difficult conditions of life in a ruined continent.

The balance will probably turn, especially in those countries more remote from the physical impact of the Red Army, on the emergence of strong moderate leaders such as de Gaulle in France and Benes in Czechoslovakia (and Mikolajcyzk in Poland if he had had a chance), and upon the wisdom of Anglo-American political policy.

The latter, with all the inhibitions and free criticism imposed by our democratic system — inhibitions which do not cramp the Soviet policy-makers or their followers in other lands—will indeed have to show the wisdom of Solomon to match the dogmatism and drive, and the clear-cut lines of the Communist policy which opposes it and seeks to undermine all of its moderate solutions. It will have to show strength and determination, too, to match the Soviets and win the admiration of the popular masses.

A Poor Outcome

It is naturally our desire to see free elections held in all these countries we have liberated. It would seem a poor result of all our effort, I think, to have tightly-organized, semi-terrorist minority groups gain power. And in all these countries in political turmoil today, even in Yugoslavia, the extremists are a minority, in most countries a decided minority.

So given are we to self-laceration that many of our people already see signs of a "reactionary" policy in our support of the returned governments-in-exile in restraining and disarming the resistance movements, with their extremist core. I don't think that Eden, Hull and Stettinius, Eisenhower, Erskine (in Belgium) and Scobie (in Greece) are "reactionaries."

They are democratic leaders, or servants, who feel a duty towards the inarticulate majority. They know that free elections cannot be held at once, in the present state of turmoil and before displaced persons and prisoners are returned home. To ensure against the extremists taking advantage of the chaotic situation, as they seem intent on doing in Greece and Belgium, they want these elements to be disarmed.

The Soviets wasted no time disarming the followers of the Polish Government whom they found in liberated Poland, even those who came forward to offer their services to the Red Army, or who helped substantially by uprisings in Vilna, Lwow and other centres. Much more, the Soviets have killed or deported many of these Polish Home Army members. Nor did the Soviets drop arms more or less indiscriminately to populations which they were about to liberate. To put it only on this basis, what is right for the Soviets is right for us to do.

Foreign Bayonets

This is, as I understand it, our policy in aiding and encouraging the Greek and Belgian Governments to disarm the resistance movements and particularly their extremist wing (in Greece the E.A.M.). That isn't to deny the danger of foreign support proving the ruin of these governments, if the least false step is made which makes it appear that we are actually aiding conservatives or vested interests against the just aspirations of the common people.

Already we have taken false steps in Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia, I think, in supporting the return of the monarchies too strongly. That is surely something which is entirely up to the people's wishes, and we should take our stand clearly and consistently on a popular plebiscite. Whitehall has come round to this view lately, but the record of its earlier support for the monarchies is still held against it, and the new policy does not seem to have convinced people. To every move of our policy the reaction of the extremist propaganda is agile and violent, and the whole chaotic situation, misery and violent atmosphere in these countries works against a moderate solution.

Can't Ignore It

I fancy I can hear a good many readers saying, at this point, well, why bother about it? Happy we might be if we could only afford to let all these problems go to perdition, and turn to our own, which will soon be numerous enough. But Neville Chamberlain made the classic utterance which put a period to the attitude that we need not concern ourselves with such questions. "This far-away people," he said of the Czechoslovaks just before Munich, "of whom we know nothing."

Suppose we let the E.A.M. take over Greece in the coup which they seem to have attempted over the weekend; and the Communists take over Belgium, in their action, so curiously well-co-ordinated with the other. Let Thorez, just back from his exile in Moscow, seize power in France, as he has boldly proclaimed is his party's intention. Let Poland fall, for lack of support, under the full power of the Moscow-organized Lublin Committee. Let the whole Balkans, and Hungary and Austria, fall under Communist control.

How long would it be before this spread through the Middle East, through India, and China, where it already has a good start? Are we really prepared to accept such a shrinkage of the area of freedom in the world? And if we are not fighting for freedom, what in Heaven's name are we of the West fighting for in this war? Or has everyone gone completely mad about economics, the new gospel of salvation; and security, even if it be the security of a well-run penitentiary?

To come down to details, the political rivalry in Greece has a long and tangled history which can only be sketched briefly here. It is a country of extremely turbulent politics and fierce individualism. During the last war and almost up to this one the nation was split in nearly equal halves between the Venizelist or republican faction and the monarchists, supporting first Constantine, so heartily disliked in Allied circles, and then George II, a close friend of Britain and brother-in-law of the Duchess of Kent.

Greek Political Story

The Venizelists were discredited and ousted after the tragic failure of their long campaign in Anatolia between 1920-23, and the monarchists, gaining a slight majority in the election, put George II on throne in succession to his father, Constantine. He lasted only a few months, and then was forced into exile until 1935. When he returned he was, however, very popular, and the coup d'état attempted by Venizelos the following spring failed disastrously. Now it was the turn of the famous old republican to go into exile.

Before his death, however, Venizelos became reconciled to the monarchy, and the old split might have healed had not George made the mistake of calling on Metaxas to head the government. Metaxas, trained in Potsdam, seized the first excuse to close down parliament—which, with the Venizelists and Monarchists evenly divided and 15 Communist deputies holding the balance of power, had become almost unworkable.

Whether or not George could have checked Metaxas once the latter held the reins, I can't say; but his association with the dictator who so sharply repressed the Left is the king's great encumbrance today. The anti-monarchist split is perhaps sharper than ever at the present time, but it now seems to be a split between the Left and the rest of the nation. For the king had taken Tsouderos, an old Venizelist, for his Prime Minister of the Government-in-exile.

Under the German-Italian occupation, the little nation which had fought so valiantly against both fascist giants in two invasions fell apart. Clashes became more and

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more frequent between the Leftist militia, ELAS, and the Rightist EDES; and finally there was a mutiny in the Greek forces in the Middle East. These, it should be said, were largely conscripts from the Greek colonies in Egypt and the Middle East, and they had been kept in inactivity much too long.

In April and May of this year the British and Greek Governments made a great effort to find a political solution. Representatives of all parties and of the rival militias conferred for several weeks in the Lebanon, and an all-party government was set up under Papandreou, who had been active in the resistance movement in Athens up to that time. Mr. Churchill broadcast to the Greek people his assurance of a free election and a free plebiscite on the return of the monarch.

It was hoped that these preparations would avert just exactly the sort of trouble that has arisen since the liberation of Greece. And up to five weeks ago the EAM and Communist leaders were still assuring the government of their support. (The Communists hold something the same position within the leftist EAM, or National Liberation Front, as they did in the French and Belgian resistance movements, supplying the main organizing and driving force).

Prepared For This

Then came the question of restoring order in the country and disarming the rival militias, a task which moreover had to be done by a government without a national army of its own—or at most only the bare skeleton of such an army. Here suspicion of the king's record in supporting the dictatorship of Metaxas, and of British intentions of returning him to the throne regardless of Churchill's recent and changed attitude, were coupled with Communist strategy of retaining arms during this revolutionary period (exactly as in France and Belgium), to provoke the present disorders.

First the ELAS leaders agreed to disarm if the EDES did; then they added a demand that the so-called "Sacred Companies", formed mainly of officers loyal to the Royal Government after the mutiny in the Middle East, were also disarmed. How genuine was the fear that the British, for strategic reasons, would support the king in setting up a Rightist Government, and how big a part was played by Communist strategy to capture Greece and add it to Tito's Balkan Federation, giving the Soviets complete control of this region and the port of Salonika, is impossible to say.

But it has brought on a situation in which the British forces are turned against the largest and most active popular movement in the country. It would be a miracle if such foreign support did not prove the "kiss of death" for the Papandreou cabinet (and as this goes to press Papandreou's Government has fallen).

The British Role

Such British armed support will only prove justifiable if, in the fairly short run, the greater part of the population welcomes it as ensuring them against a leftist dictatorship and the terrorist drum-head courtmartials which have been going on throughout the provinces, and guaranteeing on the other hand a really fair election and the continuance of the food supplies which the British have been bringing in.

If sphere-of-influence politics are to rule in Europe (against all the hopes of this commentary for a free, federated Europe, for which, incidentally, Venizelos was another prominent supporter), then one can hardly expect the British to simply hand over to the Communist-inspired EAM the one sliver of the Balkans which they have retained in the divvy-up, especially when it can honestly be argued that association with Britain is as necessary for the Greeks as it is for the British.

It is essential to the British naval position in the Mediterranean, which links up with the Middle East, the keystone of the British Empire; and it is essential to the great Greek maritime trade, for the Greeks have almost as large a mercantile fleet as France.

This relationship between Greece and Britain, running back over a century now, has received much less attention during this crisis than the internal Greek political situation, and the big power politics between Britain and Russia. But it is nevertheless a very important factor. One need point to no better proof than that, at a time when German arms were victorious almost everywhere and Britain stood quite alone opposing him, Greece resisted Hitler unquestioningly.

She paid a terrible price for this; she is, with the possible exception of Poland, the most ruined and weakened country of Europe. And it is natural that many Greeks should be asking, as they are, what do we get for all this sacrifice, for lining up with the British cause? Especially bitter for them is the sight of Bulgaria, who fought on the German side in both wars, and who massacred at least 40,000 Greeks during her occupation of Western Thrace, only just terminated, getting off almost scot-free, and allowed to switch onto the side of the victors.

Bulgarian Angle

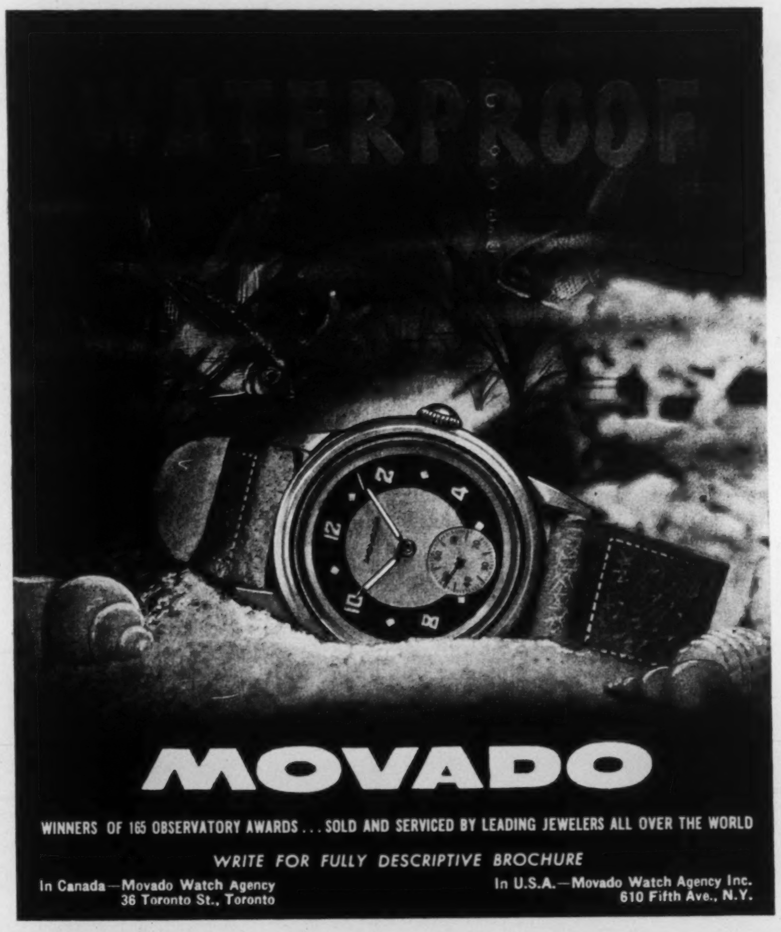
We may have forgotten that remarkable episode, when the Bulgarian delegates were in Cairo suing Britain and the United States for peace, and waiting for Anglo-American terms which would certainly have included restitution to Greece, and then suddenly disappeared to turn up in Moscow and come out of their difficulties with the protection of Russia (providing they toe the line politically). But the Greeks have not forgotten it.

It is not only that in Balkan wars the rule always has been, the victor gets the spoils. The Greeks have a very poor, rocky country which, with the crowding in of the million and a half refugees from Asia Minor after the last war (and how magnificently the Greeks at home received them) is less able than ever to support them. One of their oldest aspirations is Eastern Thrace, that small but fertile patch known as Turkey-in-Europe and including a slice of Bulgaria up to the Rhodope Mts.

They are looking towards this, and asking if their long allegiance to the British cause does not entitle them to support in obtaining it, as well as the Northern Epirus, or Southern Albania. The latter they may get; but with Russia at last within reach of her old ambition of gaining control of the Straits, it is quite beyond practical politics for Britain to secure Eastern Thrace for Greece. The fiasco of the Greek campaign in Asia Minor after the last war probably put an end to their chances of regaining Constantinople. And of course Britain has since returned to her old policy of supporting Turkey.

Such feelings of disillusionment over the lack of any advantage gained from two costly wars on the British side are an important factor in the Greek political situation. As to the question of such endless parcelling and re-parcelling of European territory it is only another argument for the final solution of a free federation of Europe.

Towns in Holland like Nijmegen, captured by the British are still very much in the fighting zone. The enemy, seeking to destroy the important bridge there over the Waal river by bombing attacks have repeatedly started fires in the town itself. These are men of the Army Fire Service playing a hose on the burning buildings in Nijmegen.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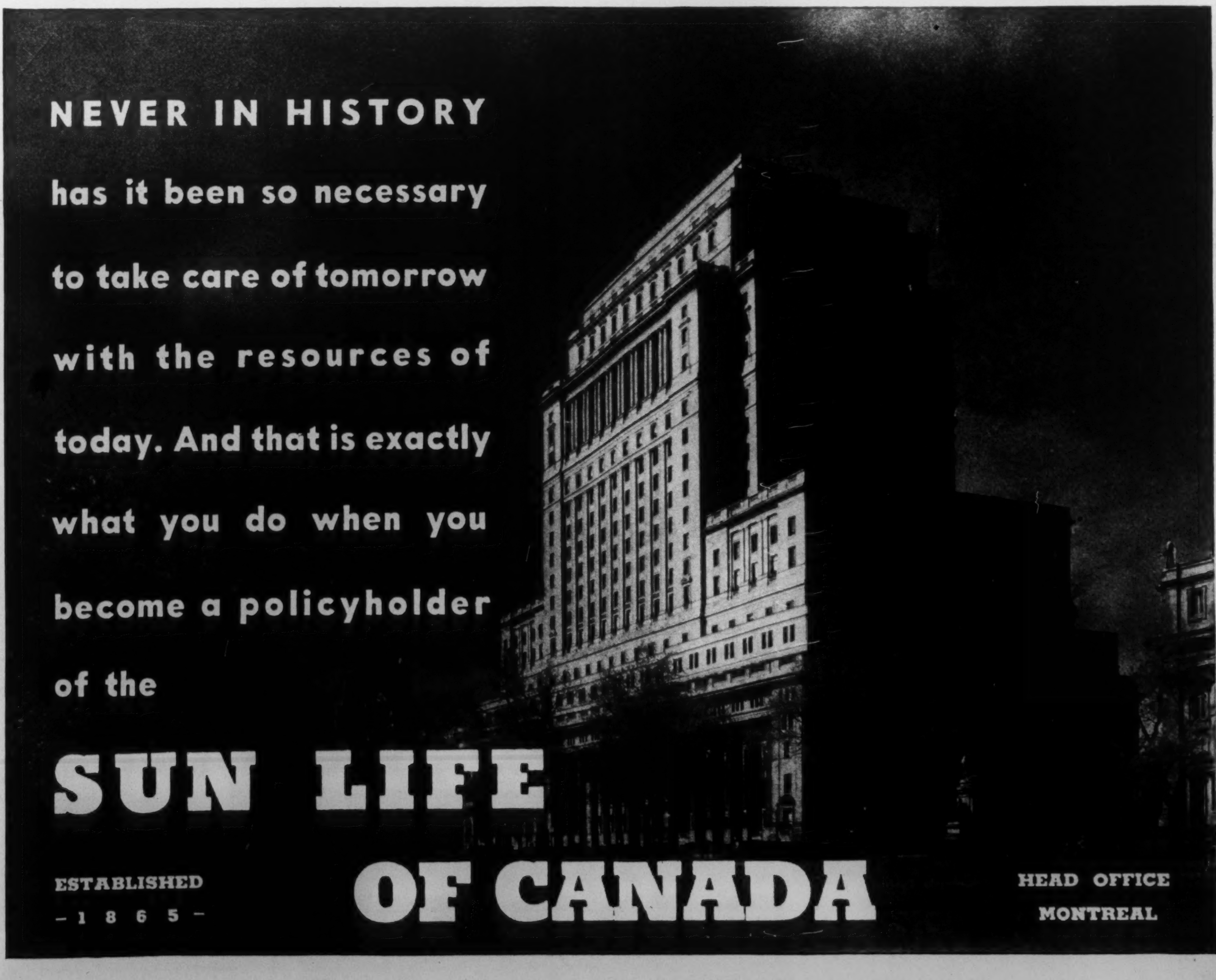
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Rhineland Once Again is Obstacle to Peace

By MICHAEL POWER

To many experts the Rhineland is the key to peace in Europe. Without it the Germans might find it impossible to wage war. But though it has on occasion been out of Prussian domination, as after the last war, it always has returned to the fold as the arsenal for the German military machine.

ONE of the most urgent political problems which the United Nations must face at the end of the war is the future of that part of Germany known as the Rhineland.

General de Gaulle has said, in so many words, that it is vital for the people of France that the part of the Rhineland called the Ruhr should be transformed from an arsenal of war working for the Nazis to an arsenal of peace.

The Rhineland as understood today has no definite political boundaries. Part of it belongs to Prussia, and other portions to the Bavarian Palatinate, to Hesse and to Baden. Most of it is densely peopled, the population being about seven and a half millions. The Saar, which is closely associated with the Rhineland industrially, has a further three-quarters of a million inhabitants.

For centuries the Rhineland was nothing more than a conglomeration of feudal states, partly lay and partly clerical. Such were a feature of Germany; in fact, there were some eighteen hundred of them all told until about 200 years back, when modern Prussia began to emerge.

This territory lying along the banks of the Rhine was, not unexpectedly, often in dispute. This was particularly so at the time of the ascendancy of Napoleon. At the beginning of the nineteenth century France annexed the Rhenish territory, Napoleon's ambition being to build up a powerful Napoleonic-German Union. The Rhineland formed a pawn in this.

Napoleon's Schemes

Napoleon first married his step-son Eugene de Beauharnais to the daughter of the King of Bavaria, and succeeded in arranging another marriage between his youngest brother, Jerome Bonaparte, to the daughter of the King of Wurttemburg. To complete the trinity the Dictator married the niece of his wife, Empress Josephine, to the heir of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Napoleon's ambition came to fruition in July, 1806, when the Confederation of the Rhine was born. This united all the west and south German states into a federation designed for nothing more than Napoleon's supremacy over that part of Europe. This nineteenth century "New Order" came to nothing after the fall of Napoleon. Then most of the Rhineland states were handed over to Prussia.

The enormous industrial expansion which the Rhineland experienced during the second half of the last century tremendously increased its political and commercial importance. Without the Rhineland the Nazis might find it almost impossible to wage war. Military experts question whether the German Army could keep the field if the Allies succeeded in driving them from the Rhineland,

The Rhineland played the same part in supplying the armies of the Kaiser as it has done those of Hitler, therefore, after the 1918 Armistice, the Allies regarded it as one of the most urgent questions of the peace. The left bank of the Rhine was to remain German but it was to be demilitarized and it was to be occupied by Allied troops, together with three bridgeheads, for a period of years. The object was to assure the execution of the Treaty of Versailles, and, at the same time, to secure France against military aggression.

At the end of the last war there was a strong separatist movement in the Rhineland. The Catholic population of the territory has long had an anti-Prussian outlook, and plans were set afoot to create an independent Rhenish republic. But the scheme met with opposition both within and without the Reich. For instance, although the French military authorities supported it, the Commander-in-Chief of the American expeditionary force would have nothing to do with it.

The leader of the plan was Dr. Dorten, but it came to nothing after his arrest on German unoccupied territory in July 1920. Some time later he was released. Three years later, in 1923, there was another separatist movement, a short-lived republic being proclaimed on October 23, but it lasted only till November 2. There was a kind of civil war during which the separatists fared badly, and, after four months of unrest, comparative peace was restored.

Hitler's accession to power finished once and for all any chance of the Rhineland separating from the Reich. In 1935 he broke the Treaty of Versailles by introducing conscription and, feeling secure, in March the next year, he gave orders for the march into the Rhineland. The Treaty forbade Germany to fortify this part of the western frontier.

Two years later, however, he had about 300,000 workmen of "Dr. Todt's Army" and 100,000 men of the Labor Service, besides a further 35,000 men, sweating on the Siegfried Line, the west wall defending the Rhineland.

Britain is beating the flying bomb, thanks to the carefully worked out plan of defence, illustrated in this model of Southern England Coastal areas. Near the coast can be seen lines of guns, searchlights farther inland (white dots) and the balloon barrage (oblong patch in black dots).

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Young Rebels Promote Palestine Terrorism

By PETER DUFFIELD

Lord Moyne's murder was committed by a small group of Jewish Palestine terrorists known as the Stern Gang, who are dedicated to "killing" to further the Jewish cause. The founder was a young rebel who at the war's beginning was a university student.

According to Mr. Duffield this group is looked on in some quarters in Palestine as the greatest danger the cause of Jewry has known.

ON A starlit night a little over a year ago, twenty-one men moved silently across a detention-camp compound in Palestine. They slipped through the door of a long, low hut. Inside the hut from the crazy paving floor, they removed some stones. Their leader let himself down into a hole. The other twenty followed.

Through a secretly-constructed tunnel stretching below the prison hut and beneath the camp compound, the men crawled for 180 feet before they re-emerged. They were now on a dried river bank outside the camp. They scattered and ran.

That brilliantly plotted prison break took place at Latrun in Palestine in October 1943. It culminated in the murder of Lord Moyne in Cairo.

The twenty men who got away (the twenty-first was shot dead by a guard) were members of a three-year-old and virtually defunct gang known as the Stern Group.

"The tunnel was less dug than engineered," a high Palestine police officer, who told me the story of the break, remarked after his inspection.

For two months after the break the escapees remained in hiding. They split, as the Stern gang had always split, into small groups, living in rooms in the towns and villages of Palestine. In the New Year there emerged a reborn Stern gang, and a new era of Palestinian violence dawned.

Two Militant Organizations

From many Jews, some themselves extremists on the fringes of the two militant organizations in Palestine I have heard the story of the Stern group, their aims and their methods.

Of the two groups, the Irgun Zvei Leumi and the Stern, the latter has been responsible for the vast majority of killings and attempted killings in Palestine this year.

The Stern gang is commonly described as a group of Jewish political gangsters, most of them young, ruthless and clever. But they belong far more to gangsterdom than to any political group. They are sworn to violence as the ultimate method of forcing Britain's hand.

The Stern gang — now credited with the murder of Loyd Moyne—is a wartime organization. It is a gang of schooled assassins, of tutored terrorists. Its members are expert with mines, bombs and firearms.

Its founder, Abraham Stern, a Jew of Polish descent, was a student at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem immediately before the war. He was reading Humanities — the university's equivalent of a degree in Arts. Stern was dark-haired, dark-eyed, thick-set, and wore spectacles.

"He was a brilliant student," one of his acquaintances told me, "and an unpleasantly aggressive young man. He had one doctrine. It was 'The world owes me a living.'"

Stern was awarded a scholarship at the university, spent some months of study in Italy and returned to Palestine on the eve of the war. He became a leading member of the Irgun Zvei Leumi, an offshoot of the Revisionist Party. He was by far its most extreme member.

Then war began in the Mediterranean. The Irgun postponed "hostilities" with the British. Stern broke with the Irgun. He turned gangster. A text of his former associates had been "destroy not kill." Stern's text was simply "kill". Taking with him a number of young, similarly callous followers from the Irgun, he began his private war.

"He literally founded a school for assassins," a Jew who knew him told me. Soon after its formation, the Stern group put itself on a sound financial footing. Stern managed this partly by a series of scattered raids on banks, and partly by the little known episode at Nathanya.

At Nathanya lived some Belgian Jews who had fled from the Hitler occupation in 1940. Stern raided the house of a wealthy diamond polisher and stole $10,000 worth of diamonds. Unable to dispose of the jewels himself, he wrote to the diamond merchant informing him that his own diamonds would be returned on payment of $25,000. The merchant paid up.

Stern operated spasmodically and with cunning. Large numbers of his crimes were sheer gangsterism with political significance. Then, in the third week of January 1942, Inspector Goldman, Deputy Inspector Schill and a third policeman fell at Stern's hand. Three other policemen were injured.

Leader Killed

Stern was found hiding in a block of flats in the northern quarter of Telaviv. The house was cordoned off. In the running battle that followed, Stern was killed. So were two leading members of his gang. For nearly 18 months—until the Latrun prison-break—the gang split or went deeper underground. Many members were found and detained.

The Stern gang is a major problem in Palestine. I have had presented to me in one day's discussion in Jerusalem the opposing views that Stern blackguardism is the greatest danger the cause of Jewry has ever known, and that open battle, as in the case of open Arab hostility in the late 'thirties, is the only approach to the heart of mediating Britain.

Meanwhile the murder of Lord Moyne has two special significances. It is the first murder of a high British official in the Middle East since the war began. It is the first activity of the Stern gang outside Palestine.

Visas and exit permits are needed to travel from Palestine into Egypt. The murderers of Lord Moyne were presumably furnished with them, or crossed an inattentive border. Whatever methods were used. The Palestine Police have on their hands to-day the first instance of what was once a purely local pest operating beyond its national frontiers.

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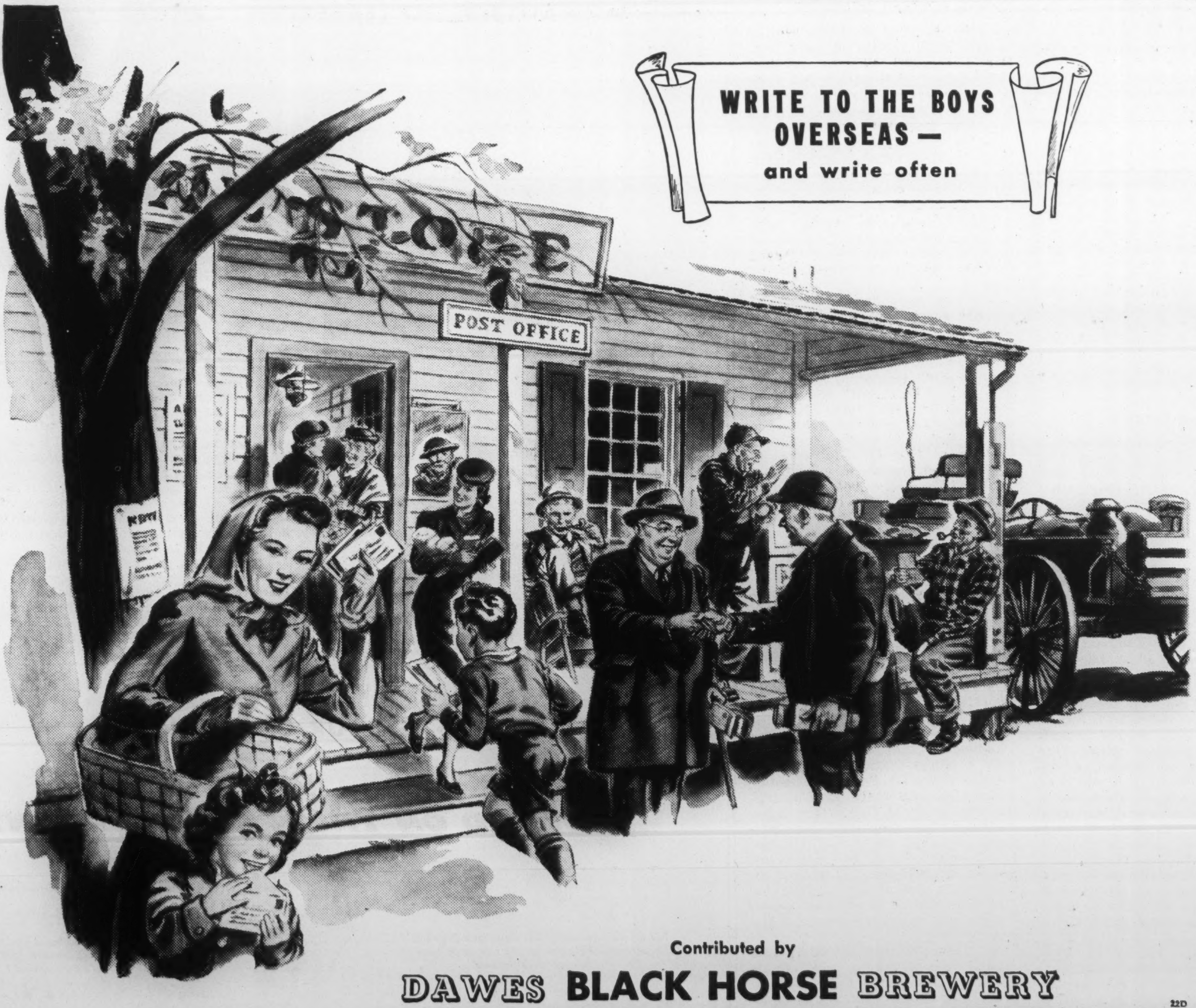

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Stettinius a Man Who Might Go to Very Top

By D. P. O'HEARN

Mr. Hull's successor as Secretary of State in the United States is a most interesting figure. One of America's leading industrialists, he also is a man of broad outlook and politically he has very wide acceptance.

Mr. O'Hearn finds in him many resemblances to Mr. Willkie, and he says that judging from what he has shown so far Mr. Stettinius might in future be considered suitable Presidential timber.

PRACTICALLY everybody, the public, political observers, probably even the President himself, was a little surprised last week when Mr. Roosevelt made E. R. Stettinius Jr. his new Secretary of State.

According to gossip, Mr. Roosevelt made the choice after a communion with his spirit which would have gone something like this:

F. D. R.: "Well, Spirit, whom shall we make Secretary of State. Shall we make it Henry Wallace?"

Spirit: "No. Business wouldn't like it."

F. D. R.: "Shall we make it Jimmy Byrnes?"

Spirit: "No. Sydney wouldn't like it."

F. D. R.: "Shall we make it Sumner Welles?"

Spirit: "No, no. Cordell wouldn't like it."

F. D. R.: "And there's London and Moscow. . . Well, Spirit, whom *shall* we make Secretary?"

Spirit: "*You* are asking *me?* Who can do the job?"

F. D. R.: "Who can do . . . saaay Spirit, what about Ed?"

Mr. Stettinius was it.

Public knowledge of the new Secretary is somewhat sparse but on his background he gives promise of being one of the most colorful personalities to appear on the American scene in recent years. More, it would seem that unless fate has some tricks to play, he is a man who probably can go very far. Any man who has been a General Motors vice-president at thirty and chairman of the board of U.S. Steel at thirty-seven, who has held down two of the top jobs in wartime Washington without getting into serious trouble and now is the youngest (with one exception) Secretary of State in United States history, at least seems to have a very good chance of getting ahead in the world, political or otherwise.

Free-Thinking Family

Stettinius's life is an interesting one, most notable for a strange conflict in material and spiritual aims.

The son of a free-thinking father who, a Jesuit-educated orphan, had learned the ways of the business world so well that he became a J. Pierpont Morgan partner, E. R. Jr. spent his early days on Staten Island and at Pomfret School in Connecticut, one of his father's free thoughts being against Long Island and Groton snobbery. For the same reason when it came time for university he discarded Harvard and attended Virginia, in his mother's home state.

At university he found free thoughts of his own—on human welfare. They took expression in a fund of extra-mural work centred on such activities as Sunday school, the Y.M.C.A. and a pet project, a student's employment bureau, which he founded and managed. There was a battle between classes and conscience and the latter won out. The employment bureau, particularly, entailed so much bicycling about interviewing prospective dish-washer and waiter employers that there never was enough time left over to accumulate the necessary credits for graduation.

Nothing in this experience, however, weakened Stettinius' social conscience. He left school still devoted to his cause and with the intention of becoming a preacher.

He has, from all accounts, kept this devotion, but the early conflict with material interests has also persistently stuck with him.

He never did become a preacher. Instead, on his leaving school, General Motors, who had eyed his management of the employment bureau with favor, convinced him that he could do more for the cause of humanity in their employ. And within a few years it seems that he found he actually could. For after he had spent an apprenticeship learning the manufacturing ropes he was given the job of running the company's public relations and in this job he was able to introduce a number of security benefits for employees. His personal cause also, of course, didn't suffer.

A short time later, in the early days of the New Deal, Stettinius was doing his bit for the people in another field by acting as a liaison man between industry and government in Washington. And again he did well in his double cause. While the people benefitted from his very successful efforts at arbitration he in turn came under the eye of Myron C. Taylor who beckoned him into the fold at U.S. Steel. And at Steel he reached a double peak. He, at 37, became Chairman of the Board, America's top industrial job, and he executed a master-stroke for the people when he signed the company to a contract with the C.I.O.

Public Servant Recently

In the last few years the conflict in this career seems to have been largely resolved and the spiritual aim emerged dominant. All Stettinius's recent activity has been devoted to public service. When President Roosevelt called him to Washington in 1940 to mobilize natural resources he resigned his chairmanship of Steel and all his directorships. As a dollar-a-year man he later administered Lend-Lease and latterly, of course, he has been able to spread his wings for humanity as Under-Secretary of State. Again, however, he hasn't done badly by himself.

Just how much he will be able to exercise his social conscience in his new job, however, seems open to question. It is generally agreed that in the future, even more than ever, Mr. Roosevelt intends to be his own Secretary of State, with policy being settled in the White House or around the hot stove with Churchill and Stalin. It is also said that the President hopes that Mr. Hull's health will be good enough to permit him to attend the Peace Conference in an official capacity. The nominal Secretary's job therefore will be mainly spade work and administration.

For this it is universally recognized that Stettinius is admirably suited. There have been some doubts expressed as to his qualifications for formulating policy but no one questions in the least his ability as an administrator.

One of the first, and more interesting, jobs that he is expected to tackle is a reorganization of the State Department. It has been generally agreed for some time that this is needed.

Indication that under Stettinius such a reorganization won't follow the line of the Dr. Peabody school of diplomatics customary in Washington was given at Dumbarton Oaks. As many will remember, Mr. Stettinius signalled there that his diplomatic methods and procedures are apt to be "advanced". It isn't inconceivable that a new fashion for diplomats will be to act like human beings from below the tracks or the Rotary Club.

As Under-Secretary of State and official host Stettinius took on his duties at Dumbarton Oaks with an exuberance that outdid all diplomatic precedent, including the Rus-

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sian. Among his more spectacular innovations, it will be recalled, were week-ends in New York, night-clubs and picnics. And while startled citizens in many of the world's most important countries stared at pictures of their top diplomats sitting on an American river bank, eating sandwiches and soiling their best morning pants the American press had some good laughs. But Mr. Stettinius wasn't bothered. He went right on calling various distinguished Russian, Chinese, and English gentlemen "Tom" and "Dick" and "Jack".

One interesting consideration which his new appointment breeds is Mr. Stettinius's possible political future. At casual glance, which on his very limited political record so far is all that can be given, it seems that he might be of a calibre which could reach the very top if the fates that control political advancement happened to be kindly.

Like Willkie

In many ways Stettinius is similar to Willkie. He undoubtedly, like the late Republican leader, has a very strong sincerity of purpose, and he is even more acceptable to a large cross-section of the public than Willkie. He appeals to all sides of business except the most conservative and is acceptable to all sides of labor except the most radical.

Again, he has an amazing faculty for winning friends which would stand him in good political stead. It is no exaggeration, for example, to say that both Congress and the Senate like him as Secretary of State. It probably wouldn't be an exaggeration to say that they love him. As Lend-Lease administrator Stettinius had to appear before both groups and he completely sold them. Similarly he sells, and always has sold, everybody else that he has contact with.

In his university days, despite his uncollegiate attitude and the fact that he was a Yankee and didn't drink or smoke, he was universally popular, even with the beer and imbibing set.

And at Dumbarton Oaks in the closing days of the Conference the various distinguished Russian, Chinese and English gentlemen were practically all calling him "Ed"—and meaning it.

They say it's because he "likes people". Politically, it appears to promise to be a profitable form of affection.

There are, of course, some questions yet to be answered. Stettinius as yet has done very little public-speaking and no one knows whether he would have the same appeal with the public *en masse* as he has had with small groups. Again, certain observers say that in his handling of certain jobs, notably in his early war work in Washington, he showed a lack of imagination and an ability to look at the future. These would be serious lacks in an aspirant for highest office but on what he has done so far, Stettinius, at least, promises to be a personality very worth keeping an eye on.

• •

British Fleet And Pacific War

By WILLIAM TAUNTON

The recent naval victory in the Pacific hasn't by any means eliminated the Japanese Fleet. Much of its value as an aggressive navy is ruined but he still has very considerable resources for defence. This, together with long Allied supply lines and the necessity for numerous amphibious operations, means that every warship possible will have to take part in the Pacific war if Japan is to be conquered quickly.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ has won a great victory for the Allies in the naval battle of the Philippines. The Japanese Fleet as a consequence is crippled. But do not forget that a crippled man can still fight.

There is an unsolved mystery about the battle. Until the answer to it has been discovered, it will not be possible finally to estimate the future course of the war in the Far East. It is this: Japan has two—and probably more—"secret" new 40,000-ton battleships, carrying 16 inch guns. I quote the word secret because their existence is known, but not their numbers or their exact displacement and armament.

Admiral Nimitz, in his historic communiqué, named the Yumato and the Musashi—battleships that do not appear in any naval manual. These are almost certainly the new battle wagons. They are not among those sunk for certain. They have been damaged, but again it is not known to what extent.

It must be expected that they were the most heavily protected of the Japanese ships at sea. They are irreplaceable.

A navy's strength is built around its capital ships—not only for their striking power, but because, so long as they are afloat, they compel an adversary to detach equal strength to watch them (which was the way Mussolini used his navy). So, until we have found out how long or how soon it will be before the Yumato and the Musashi can be afloat again, it must be soberly said that the Japanese Fleet remains a serious menace to be overcome.

British Aid Needed?

Does that mean so serious that it will need the British Fleet as well as the now numerically greatly superior American Fleet to bring Japan down to defeat?

The answer is yes, emphatically. And the reason for that answer is not dependent on the depletion of Japan's battleship strength. It is because there are so many seas, so many sea lanes, to police and protect whether the enemy fleet is unbalanced or not.

Japan now has barely 30 cruisers, following the certain loss of nine cruisers, and 60-90 destroyers. (I am leaving out the "probably sunk" in Admiral Nimitz's communiqué, because estimates in naval battles have constantly to be revised.) Battleships total eight still in service, possibly ten, assuming that those damaged can quickly be repaired.

Now this, in the opinion of Admiral Koenraad, who commanded the Dutch naval base at Sourabaya, Java, quite definitely unbalances the enemy fleet in the proportions of the different units that go to make up an *aggressive* navy.

In other words—with the Japs desperately short of aircraft carriers—it is practically beyond question that the enemy can never again sally forth to offer battle.

He can only defend.

But he can do that—and he has still very considerable resources with which to do it.

His submarine fleet—70 to 90—is still powerful. Furthermore, he still holds many bases from which detachments of his ships can set out on short, sharp marauding expeditions, rushing back to safety before the main Allied fleets can catch them.

And lastly, we have still to undertake a number of amphibious operations in the form of seaborne landings before we can get to close enough grips with our enemy—Burma, the other islands of the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, before the China coast is reached. Without overwhelming naval power to carry and protect these campaigns to come, the process might be extremely costly and in any case would be painfully slow.

Therefore, though American naval power is two or three times as big as the Japs', every ship that Britain can send eastwards will be needed if Japan is to be defeated in under two years.

Admiral Nimitz has taken away Japan's last chance to attack at sea, as Mountbatten's victory in Burma killed their last hope on land, except against the now greatly weakened Chinese. But it has not yet destroyed their ability to defend the approaches to their mainland, which must be the Allied goal for the victory to be won.

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Will Small Nations Accept Big Power Dictatorship?

By B. W. BROWN

In last week's article this well-known European expert on international law developed some of the weaknesses of the Dumbarton Oaks project of international organization resulting from the concentration of power in the hands of the Great Powers, the reduction of the small powers to a very secondary position, and the complete separation of economic from political authority. In this article he argues that these defects will make the Dumbarton Oaks project a mere reflection of the actual power situation at the time, so that it will make little difference whether it comes into existence or not.

IN THE preceding article we have outlined as clearly as possible the shape of the future world organization, as planned by the Dumbarton Oaks text. Some final reflections may be indicated in order to appraise the plan as well as the shape of the post-war international world in which we shall have to live.

As long as the problem of post-war security is seen primarily as a problem of disarmament and supervision of ex-enemy states, it is clear and generally accepted that this will be the primary responsibility of the three Great Powers. But it is a dangerous illusion to think that the problem of post-war security and international order is exclusively or primarily a problem of supervision of the ex-enemy states. It is unfortunately much wider!

In the future as in the past, the very essence of international organization will be the question of the degree and nature of the participation of the smaller powers. To treat the smaller powers as political ciphers is very unrealistic; it is hardly to be supposed, for example, that Canada will accept such treatment. The smaller powers cannot be regarded as the passive objects of policy, even if such a policy (for which the Dumbarton Oaks text gives no guarantee whatever) were intended to give them security. This fact is temporarily obscured for very special and temporary reasons.

Three Minor Groups

There are three groups of minor powers: the first, the British Dominions, can make their weight felt, even now, in the highest organ of policy of the three great powers, through Great Britain; the second group, the Latin-American states, which are far from negligible in any future world organization, make their impact felt through Washington. The third, the largest and most important group, are the European countries, until recently occupied by the Axis States, and these have no present power at all. But this situation will necessarily change with the end of the war, and to forget the importance which these states will have as active political agents after liberation is to be blind to facts and history. It cannot be expected that these states will be content to entrust their security or their well-being to the ultimate control or the good intentions of the Great Powers.

If the organization of UNRRA, or better, the fight which went on for the organizational structure of UNRRA, be regarded an example, it is clear that the smaller powers will reject the Dumbarton Oaks plan as it exists now. The earlier draft agreement of UNRRA had provided for a fairly wide measure of authority for the Central Committee on which the four Great Powers were represented. But these ambitions of the Great Powers were opposed by all other states and in the final agreed draft it was stated that: "Between the sessions of the Council it shall when necessary make policy decisions of an emergency nature" but "such decisions shall be open to reconsideration by the Council at any . . .. session" and the Council must also "be convened within thirty days after request therefor by one-third of the Members of the Council" (Art. III,-2, 3,). These regulations make of the Central Committee of the UNRRA organization an executive body, which in cases or urgency may be authorized to make legislative and political decisions, for which however it is fully responsible to the Council of UNRRA, which is composed of all members, and which may reconsider, change or abolish the decisions made by the Central Committee. Nothing of this kind is foreseen in the Dumbarton Oaks plan, where the Security Council is outside of the control of the Assembly.

A very significant fact is the non-existence of any definition of aggression in the Dumbarton Oaks text. The Soviet Government itself has supplied several such definitions in the non-aggression treaties which it negotiated a decade ago with nearly all its neighbors. I will only cite, for example, the treaty of non-aggression with Finland of January 21, 1932, where it was provided "that any act of violence infringing the integrity of the territory, or directed against the political independence, of the other high contracting party will be regarded as an aggression even should the said act be carried out without a declaration of war and any evident manifestation thereof."

No Real Peace Basis

The Dumbarton Oaks plan is manifestly a directorate of the Great Powers; it gave patiently constitutional force to a world in which nothing matters save military power. As it is conceived, we shall depend for the time being on some form of a Holy Alliance, whose existence in turn depends on a continued agreement between the three Great Powers. But as Mr, Sumner Welles says in his book "The Time for Decision", such an organization can afford no permanent basis for peace. This for two reasons: It is in fact a military alliance of the old kind, and such alliances are inherently unstable. Secondly it is not to be expected that the smaller powers of the United Nations will accept for any length of time a dictatorship of the Great Powers. Every military alliance or balance of power in the past has fallen apart, as soon as important divergences arise between the Great Powers. The new organization, if accepted, will force a quick return to the nineteenth century balance of power, whose outcome will be the same as it was then.

The separation of the political and security questions from the economic and social questions, the other main error of Dumbarton Oaks, is perhaps one of the most unfortunate ideas one can conceive in our century. The interaction of, let us say, air transport and the control of industrial potentials on the one hand and security questions on the other hand must be obvious. But this is equally true in all other problems. It is ut-

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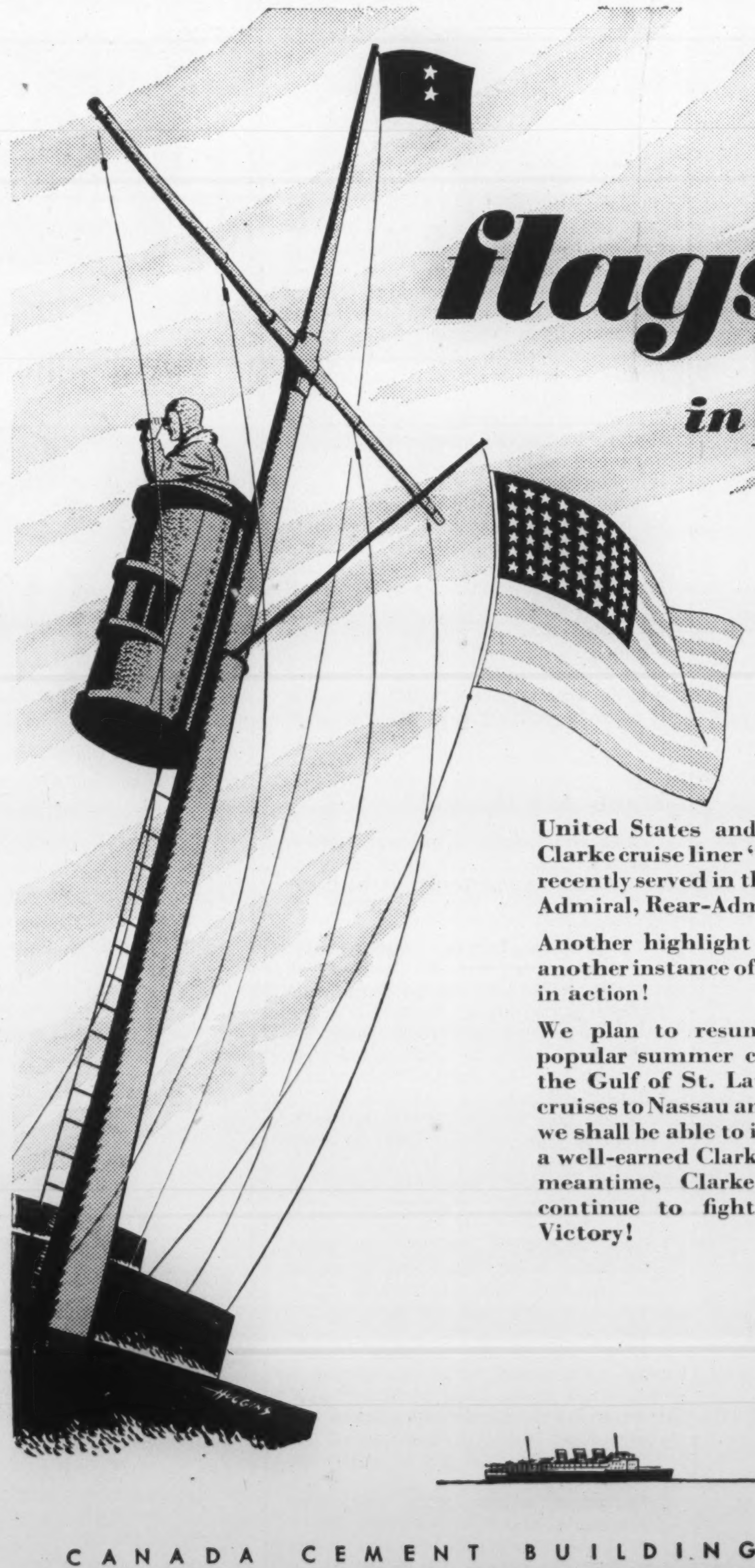

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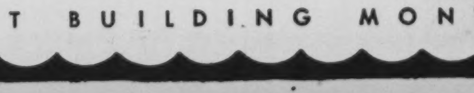

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terly impossible to draw a clear-cut line between security and political questions on the one hand and economic and social questions on the other hand. Almost all economic and social questions are today potentially political questions, and they are in any case inextricably mixed with political questions and considerations.

President Roosevelt underlined the necessary connection in his address to the delegates to the Hot Springs Conference in June 1943. After having noted the inter-relationship of different economic and social questions, he continued: "In the political field these relationships are equally important. And they work both ways. A sound world agricultural problem will depend upon world political security, while that security will, in turn, be greatly strengthened if each country can be assured of the food it needs. Freedom from want and freedom from fear go hand in hand." If such is the relationship between agricultural questions and security, how much more is this true between even more important economic and social questions and international peace!

A body of international experts appointed to study international depressions has recently studied this problem. The conclusion to which these experts have independently come is of the highest importance. They conclude their research in the following way: "We have mentioned a number of international functions which will require to be performed by appropriate organs whether temporary or permanent. But . . . if we are able to avoid international economic anarchism, an anarchism which would be rendered rather more than less dangerous by the existence of a number of high-powered but headless international organs, means must be found for co-ordinating their policies. Secondly, economic policy must be correlated with political. Economic issues form a major part of political life. All political action has economic effects. Military security cannot be devised in an economic vacuum, nor economic security in the face of the threat of war."

League's Gains Lost

In the best days of the League of Nations, the considerable progress which it achieved was largely due to the fact that it was occupied with the whole gamut of international problems. It is depressing that after twenty years and a second world war, all this is thrown away without any benefit whatever, and that in spite of the fact that the inter-dependency of all international questions, economic, political, social or security, is today more apparent than it was twenty years ago.

To think, as the functionalists do, that they can evade political issues by *joint* agencies for particular problems, by *ad hoc* commissions for specific questions, is utopian. Political issues unfortunately cannot be wished away. The only consequence will be, as UNRRA has already shown in some instances, that in every problem dealt with by such autonomous agencies, political questions will insist upon raising their heads. Instead of wishing them away, we can only solve social and economical problems by extracting and solving the political essence of such problems which links them to an over-all policy and plan.

Effective organization for security and international justice must be linked and integrated, as closely as possible, with social and economic organization. Otherwise, these problems, by their own dynamics and their political consequences and impact, may and probably will wreck the whole structure of security and peace.

An Arrogant Policeman

The international organization, as proposed by the Dumbarton Oaks text is remarkable for the absence of any definition of aggression, the absence of any guarantee for the national independence and integrity of the members of the organization, for the absence of any assurance that in cases of aggression the organization will act, for the absence of any legislative power of the General Assembly, for the absence of control of the activities of the Security Council, and for the organization of anarchy in the handling of international questions of an economic and social aspect. All it has effectively created is a rather arrogant policeman with unlimited power and no responsibility other than to himself.

Ferdinand Lasalle said once rightly, that any constitution is merely the expression of the actual situation and forces at a given time. It does not create them, but is created by them. Therefore, from a political viewpoint, the divergence between Russia and the Allies concerning the voting procedure in the Security Council, although very characteristic, is only a reflex of the actual situation. As long as the present distribution of military power exists, the veto power exists *de facto* even if it should not exist *de jure*. The only question is, then, whether any action undertaken by a Great Power, which the other Great Powers would consider as an aggression, would *oblige* them to declare war on such a power, or whether the organization would in such an instance collapse, leaving each member free to act as it sees fit to do. Since the new organization which Dumbarton Oaks has planned does not change in the least the actual situation, at present or in the future, it seems to make little difference if such an organization comes into existence or not. Peace and Security will exist as long as the three Great Powers agree on it, whether or not an organization such as planned at Dumbarton Oaks exists. The moment the three Great Powers disagree in fundamental questions, peace and security will have gone.

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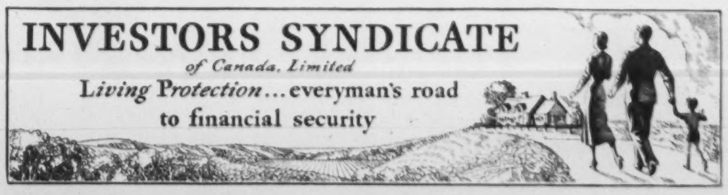

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Don't Blame All Jews For Moyne Murder

By RABBI ABRAHAM L. FEINBERG

In this article the Rabbi of Holy Blossom Temple in Toronto discusses the reaction of the Jewish world to the assassination of Lord Moyne, and urges the injustice, and the political unwisdom, of holding six hundred thousand peaceful Palestine Jews responsible for the deeds of an insignificant sect of extremists.

The "Stern Gang" are not to be compared with Sinn Fein nor the Irish Republican Army, and the Jews have not lost their centuries-old abhorrence of bloodshed.

An article by Peter Duffield on page 17 of this issue describes the background of the Stern Gang.

THE recent assassination of Lord Moyne, British Commissioner to the Near East, by two Palestinian-Jewish terrorists, drew pained surprise from circles not unfriendly to the Jewish people, and half-pleased bitterness from its enemies. In a sense, the reaction implies a compliment to the Jew. For not alone the prominence of the victim, but the historic Jewish opposition to violence, dramatized the deed. Organized murder as a technique for national emancipation was not expected of us!

The Stern Gang which "executed" Lord Moyne, and other such fanatical "cells," together number only a few hundred, at the most two thousand, adherents, in a total Palestinian-Jewish population of nearly six hundred thousand. Before the dastardly killing in Cairo, the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Council had urged the British Administration to remove the evil; these warnings, for the most part, were ignored. Since that event, every responsible Zionist body in the world has denounced its perpetrators and called for the excision of the "cancerous growth" with ruthless vigor.

Remember Arab Uprisings?

It is relevant to recall that there were Arab uprisings, from 1921 to 1939, which cost not one life, nor a dozen, but fifteen hundred; they were engineered or encouraged by official Arab leaders (some of them avowed sympathizers of the Axis); a twenty-million-dollar property loss was but one of the many ugly results. The British *Economist* has advocated the postponement of a solution to the Palestine problem in order to avoid action which might be interpreted as "surrender" to the violence exemplified by Lord Moyne's assassins. Yet the long period of Arab violence, shrewdly calculated as a political instrument, caused no such indignation. Is it any cause for perplexity that the extremist Jewish youth of Palestine finally regarded the progressive whittling-down of the greatest colonization achievement in the twentieth-century, and the White Paper of an appeasement-glorifying government, as unmistakeable proof of the value of crime?

Jewish Palestine justifies no serious doubt of its loyalty to Britain. Its young men, and women, by the thousands, have fought and labored for Allied victory. The Arabs, twice as numerous, supplied only one-tenth of the number of volunteers whom Jewish Palestine sent into the armed forces. A bastion of democracy has been erected by Jewish energy and will, in the Near East. Without the aid of that vital British asset, a German victory in the area would have been almost inevitable when Rommel thundered at the gates of Alexandria. The Jewish Brigade, acclaimed as one of the most promising combat units in the Allied Forces, upholding the British banner with its own, is more symbolic than the Stern Gang!

Sinn Fein and the Irish Republican Army are not models for an irredentism in the Holy Land. During 1936 to 1939, Jewry in Palestine checked itself with iron restraint, in order that it might not plunge its cause into disrepute by shedding the blood of Bedouin experts in ambush "warfare"—and the discipline was not a derivative of impotence. However cumulative the provocation, the Jews who have settled in Palestine will not contradict *en masse* the ingrained, centuries-old abhorrence of bloodshed. We shall not celebrate the imminent victory over Nazism by becoming its devotees, nor lower the swastika only to suckle its brood of chauvinistic horrors under the flag of David!

Sinn Fein was publicly applauded by fiercely anti-British, militant defenders of the Irish Republic in the United States and elsewhere. Not one voice in Israel has condoned the murder of Lord Moyne! Despite the elaborate ambiguity which now envelops the Balfour Declaration, issued twenty-seven years ago, Israel has never withdrawn the basic confidence that it is, in the official words of Lord Balfour, a lasting "declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations." (For months previous to the issuance of this epochal commitment, the British Government had on numerous occasions indicated its awareness of the nature of Zionist "aspirations", viz., a self-determining Jewish commonwealth.)

Palestine Not Colony

Great Britain governs Palestine, technically, not as a colony, but under trusteeship granted by Mandate of the League of Nations, specifically binding the Mandatory Power to place "the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish National Home." This elementary fact entails two obligations; first, that the local representatives of Britain be imbued, not with the traditional "colonial" mentality but with a new "mandate-minded" point of view; second, that the final disposition of Palestine rest with the fifty-three signatories of the Mandate.

The former of these obligations would have softened or eliminated many of the frictions between officialdom and the Jewish colonists. Yet its fulfilment was not easy for men trained in the rigors of the Colonial Office, particularly when their routine assumptions were flouted by a polyglot assortment of hyper-sensitive, culture-proud individualists who thought they had escaped from servitude to freedom, and from abnormal pressures to a normalizing, self-integrated Hebraic environment.

The latter of these obligations cannot be implemented until a post-war successor to the League is established—a happy objective not attainable for some time. Meanwhile, the "shape of things to come," in Palestine, can be pre-determined by a clear, cogent, unbeclouded and definitive policy—*now.*

The two madmen who snuffed out the life of Lord Moyne were casualties of the world-wide Jewish tragedy—unbalanced by the terrible suffering their own kin had undergone in Europe, by the stubborn and cruel refusal (as it seemed to them) of Britain to open the gates of the only refuge available, the "promised land," and by the prolonged and disturbing uncertainties and changes in the Palestine picture. A hundred thousand Jews have perished in the death camps of Himmler during the past few weeks; England allegedly might have saved them! In the inflamed imagination of these deranged desperadoes, one man, Lord

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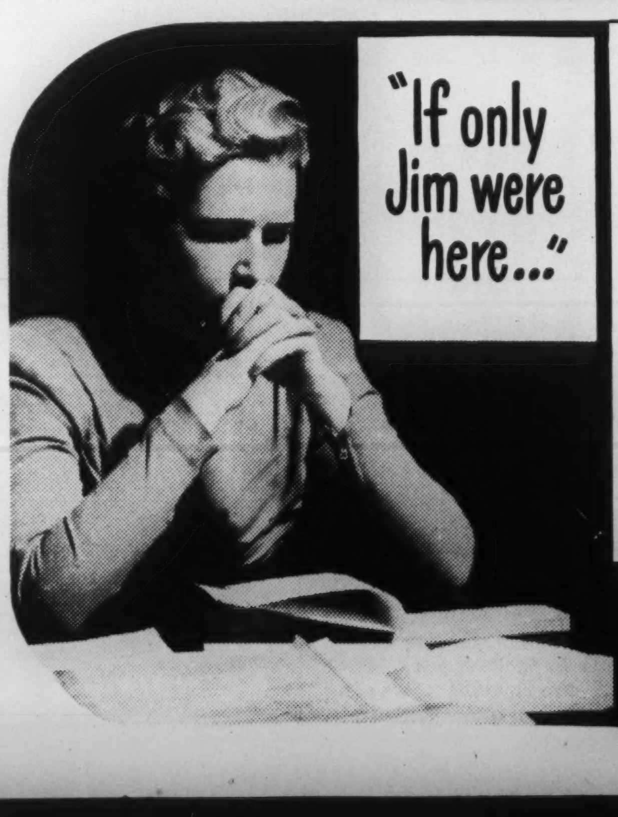
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Moyne, became the embodiment of that evasive policy; according to rumor, he planned to recommend the union of Palestine with Syria. Their callousness to the value of human life (their own as well as his) is a preview of the anaesthetized moral sense which our entire society will confront in many released soldiers after the war. Their sacrificial, exhibitionistic obedience to orders is reminiscent of the Fascist robotization which can so easily be cultivated in the over-heated atmosphere of national resentment. (Witness Germany!) Their bravado has all the stigmata of compensatory delusions of grandeur.

Accusations Not Justified

The Palestine problem is only one of the tangle of crises these bitter years have brought upon the Empire. Yet it can serve as a microcosm of the great alternatives which confront British leadership. Israel has laid the groundwork, at Britain's bidding, of a modern, democratic commonwealth, rising out of the desert, bound to the Empire by unbreakable ties, and enforcing the equality of non-Jewish and Jewish citizens. (Such proposals have already been made by the political secretary of the Jewish Agency). This reciprocal adventure, creating for Israel's homeless a haven, and for Britain a firm ally in a shifting Moslem world, can come to fruition—if, among other things, the significance of the crazed zealots who doomed Lord Moyne is not exaggerated. The implied assumption made by the lion-hearted Prime Minister of Great Britain, that all Palestine Jews are responsible for them, is not justified in philosophy or fact, nor will it, I believe, be justified by any future acts of Palestine Jewry.

Jews in the Holy Land have been guilty of not a few emotional excesses and many blunders, of which the failure to contribute their best to an understanding with the Arabs was one of the most expensive. No people is beyond the reach of blind passion in these days. But the Moyne murder was a symptom of moral sickness bred of despair, itself bred by an anterior moral sickness whose name is compromise.

PRAIRIE LETTER

Sask. Increases Teachers' Pay

By P. W. DEMPSON

SASKATCHEWAN'S new government is losing no time in overhauling the educational system in the Province. With Hon. Woodrow Lloyd at the helm of the education department, more changes are contemplated for the near future. Incidentally Mr. Lloyd, who is 30, is the youngest man in the Province's history to hold the education portfolio.

At the special session of the Legislature held recently, legislation was passed to pave the way for the establishment of larger units of school administration in Saskatchewan. It is expected that before long, the 4,000 school units now in operation will be consolidated into about 70 larger units.

Legislation was also placed in the statute books to increase the minimum salary of teachers, effective July 1, 1945. Teachers with a permanent certificate will after that date receive not less than $1,200 a year, and inexperienced teachers a minimum of $1,000. The present minimum salary for all teachers is $700. This was placed in the statutes in 1940, after the bitter years of the depression when salaries in many cases fell as low as $300 and $400 a year. The new salary schedule calls for regular increments for experience and standing. The department is working toward having a permanent salary schedule for the teaching profession, and a two-year normal course.

A new curriculum for high schools is being prepared and will be ready for introduction in the fall of 1945. The curriculum is based on the educational principles enunciated by the Canada-Newfoundland Education Association and the International Education Association.

A number of compulsory courses and optional subjects will form the curriculum. The compulsory courses are health, English, social studies, mathematics and science. The optional subjects deal with commercial, industrial, academic, home economics and agricultural training.

Chief Limb-Maker

The days when Long John Silver stumped around on his wooden peg have gone forever and so has the wooden peg, for it is unscientific and harmful. At least that is the view held by George J. Campbell, of Regina, chief limb-maker for Saskatchewan.

The wooden peg has been supplanted by the "prosthesis," which is just a technical name for an artificial leg. Since nearly 700 Canadian servicemen have had amputations in this war, the demand for artificial limbs is increasing steadily.

In prewar days when business was slack, Mr. Campbell worked alone; but now he has two helpers. His workshop is in the Post Office building, and is operated under the Department of Pensions and National Health.

Making an artificial limb is a long job. It often takes three months to fit a person properly. First Mr. Campbell has to make certain the man is conditioned, so that he will be able to wear the new foot, leg or arm comfortably. The measurements must be exact in order that the new member will match the natural limbs.

He uses a special English willow, from Ontario, for wooden legs. Willow is ideal for this purpose, for it is light and tough. It is covered with wax to protect it against splitting, and then allowed to season for six months. It takes Mr. Campbell, who lost a leg at Passchendaele in the First Great War, about two weeks to shape a leg. Afterward it is covered with treated rawhide as further protection. Then the limb is painted. In the case of missing feet, artificial ones can be made so that a person may jump and act as if he had his own.

An artificial leg will last up to 12 years. Mr. Campbell keeps a record of everyone fitted, in the event it is necessary to make a new limb or have repairs made. If a person wants a metal limb, the specifications are sent to Toronto where it is manufactured.

Nowadays it is possible to fit a man having lost both legs so that he can walk without a cane, provided one leg has been amputated below the knee. Women can be fitted so that few people will discover they have an artificial leg.

Christmas Trees

For another season at least, the Christmas tree is a wartime casualty on the prairies. Residents of the three provinces have been informed by the federal government that if they want a Yule-tree this year for their youngsters, they will have to go out and chop it down themselves. Existing regulations designed to leave Christmas trees in the woods will remain in effect again this winter.

Scarcity of manpower and transportation is the reason given, with the shortage more acute than ever before. Selective service officials have been instructed to refuse permits for Christmas tree cutting, nor will permits be issued to truck drivers who may want to haul trees.

Wartime Houses

Lack of housing accommodation for servicemen in Winnipeg is so acute that the city council has applied to Wartime Housing Limited, Ottawa, for the immediate erection of "at least 100 wartime homes" on city-owned property. Winnipeg is prepared to transfer building lots to the federal government for $1 per lot. All houses, to cost an average of $3,000 and to be installed with sewer and water connections, will be leased to soldiers, sailors and airmen or their dependents, or the dependents of servicemen killed overseas.

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WILL CANADA RISE TO HER OPPORTUNITIES IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD?

Courageous handling of our foreign trade and inflation problems advocated by J. A. McLeod, President, at the 113th Annual Meeting of The Bank of Nova Scotia.

General Manager, H. D. Burns, stresses benefits of recent legislation aimed to broaden use of credit to farmers, home owners and small business.

Discusses effects of new Social Security measures on business and employment.

The address of the President, Mr. J. A. McLeod, to the shareholders, was, in part, as follows:

"With little or no advance notice we may find ourselves facing the problems of constructing a better post-war society. These problems are urgent, both internationally and at home."

When Germany Collapses . . . What?

"So long as the war with Germany continues there is unlikely to be any radical change in the broad economic situation. But when Germany is defeated the position will change.

"Some say that the moment Germany is beaten our problems will be those of unemployment and excess capacity; that deflation rather than inflation will be the major risk. They point to the fact that 40% to 50% of our national energies are devoted to war activities and that with the remaining 50% to 60% we have been able to provide a somewhat larger volume of consumer goods for civilians than was the case prior to the war. They point out that there are nearly one million persons in war industry and three-quarters of a million in the armed forces. They wonder how all the people and productive facilities released can be utilized for peacetime purposes when our war activities are cut by half shortly after the end of the war in Europe."

Risk of Spending Spree

"Others contend that there is no danger of deflation for some time to come. They point to the large volume of deferred needs which undoubtedly exists—to the shortage of housing, of household equipment and appliances, of automobiles and of farm implements, and to the needed repairs to homes and farm buildings which have been put off for some years. They stress the amount of maintenance and replacement deferred, and expansion postponed, in many spheres of non-war activity—in manufacturing, in truck and rail transport, in the highway systems, in conservation of natural resources and so on. They point to the great store of accumulated purchasing power in the form of government securities, bank deposits and cash, and improved liquidity and borrowing capacity.

"They claim that some costs have increased despite the price ceiling, because of shortages of materials and experienced labour, high labour turnover, overtime, etc. They say that Canadian prices are relatively lower than those of other countries and to some extent are being held down artificially through the use of subsidies. In these circumstances, so the reasoning goes, the danger is inflation, not deflation."

Canada Must Find 1,000,000 New Jobs

"These two views are contradictory and yet there is an important element of truth in each of them. There is some risk of unemployment. Canada will be confronted with a transition of enormous proportions and, as the Minister of Reconstruction has said, we need a million more jobs than in 1939. On the other hand, we cannot disregard the risk of inflation particularly in the early stages of the transition. There is a real danger of both—an inflationary boom followed by a sharp deflation."

Short-lived boom, then Slump?

"I do not suggest that the conditions following the defeat of Germany will be identical with those after the last war. There are important differences. The war may end in stages rather than all at once. We, like the British and Americans, know far more about controlling inflation than we did a generation ago. Victory will not find industry and government so completely unprepared to meet the problems of reconversion. Also it seems to me that the Canadian people are apt to be a little more cautious and a little more suspicious of boom conditions in the light of their experience in the great depression and in the slump after the last post-war boom.

"But important as these differences may be, there will still remain potent factors working to produce a short-lived boom and later slump. Deferred needs are large. Accumulated purchasing power is larger. Production costs have increased and Canadian prices are low relative to other countries. If the impact of these factors were to come quickly while government expenditures were still comparatively high, if the anti-inflation controls were to be suddenly relaxed or removed, we might easily get a boom which would dissipate accumulated buying power, distort reconversion and set the stage for a painful deflation."

Close the Door to Inflation

"For such reasons I believe that the Government's intention of continuing to hold to the price ceiling principle so long as the inflationary pressures are powerful should receive the support of the business community and the public generally.

"Though early relaxation and removal of price control might temporarily enlarge profits and permit further wage increases, it would open the door to the sort of boom which we had after the last war and at the very least would result in a variety of price increases that could not be maintained except at the cost of restricted production and employment.

"If Canada can prevent that sort of price inflation, our chances of developing larger and more lasting markets at home and abroad will be enhanced, and the subsequent risk of deflation lessened."

Exports Greatly Expanded by War

"There are a variety of other domestic policies which can and no doubt will help in the process of transition, and in this regard the General Manager will have some comments to make. In addition, however, external conditions and trading policies will have a major influence. The problem of the transition before us can be strikingly illustrated in terms of two export figures. The first is $3,400 millions, the annual rate at which our merchandise exports are running today. The second is a figure somewhat under $1,000 millions, which was the level prevailing prior to the war."

Exports Make Jobs and Incomes

"Though few would suggest that exports could be maintained at their current level because of the temporary character of our trade in munitions, it is abundantly clear that Canada needs a much larger export trade than before the war. Exports make jobs and incomes. Large exports generate prosperity throughout our economy. Small exports have the opposite effect.

"We depend on exports not only to make jobs and generate business activity but, also, to get us the large volume of imports which we need to be prosperous. On all counts Canada's interest lies in the establishment of a relatively free international trading system in which she can obtain the benefits of specialization. If external conditions forced us to work toward self-sufficiency, much of our resources, of our capital equipment and of our organization would go to waste."

Encouraging Steps Towards World Order

"In recent months, some important steps have been taken toward establishing the sort of international system in which expanding trade would be possible. The meeting at Dumbarton Oaks made progress toward the goal of world security upon which all other international measures must depend.

"The Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods made solid progress in agreeing upon plans for an orderly system of international exchange and for a reconstruction bank. It is to be hoped that this agreement will soon be ratified by the governments concerned.

"It is also to be hoped that a similar attempt to agree upon commercial policy will be made soon, before the difficult problems of transition are upon us and preoccupation with domestic issues weakens the will to reach agreement as to principles and methods of trade."

Trading Relations Disrupted by War

"In saying this, I am acutely conscious that it will not be easy to arrive at conditions under which a relatively free system of international trade will be feasible. It will not be sufficient to agree upon the sort of international arrangements that are desired and to rely exclusively upon them until the circumstances are such that these arrangements can be made to work. Unfortunately, the facts of international economics today are not conducive to the ready establishment of an unrestricted flow of international trade. The pre-war system of relationships in world trade, strained and creaking as it then was, has been disrupted, and a difficult transition lies ahead."

Look at Great Britain's Position

"The position of Great Britain illustrates the difficulties and is clearly of great importance to Canada. From an economic standpoint, Britain has lost much as a result of the war. In addition to the reduction in her standard of living and the very extensive bomb damage, she has had to sell a large part of her foreign assets and has incurred very heavy international debts.

"Quite apart from Lend Lease and Mutual Aid, Britain's net deficit in her current international transactions is estimated to have totalled over £3,000 millions in the five years from 1939 to 1943. This deficit, which is still accumulating, has been, and is being, financed by the sale of gold and exchange resources, by the sale of foreign assets, particularly in the United States, and by incurring new debts, largely in the form of Sterling balances, especially to India, other Empire countries, Egypt and Latin America.

"This development has greatly reduced Britain's net income from overseas investments and has greatly increased her short-term liabilities and the demands on her very limited dollar resources. In addition, because of her heavy shipping losses and the coincident expansion in United States tonnage, the outlook for maintenance of her shipping income at pre-war levels is far from bright.

"Faced with such losses of external income and with the continued need for a high volume of imports, Britain must expand her exports substantially—it is generally understood that she requires a merchandise export trade at least 50% larger in volume than pre-war in order to balance her current international accounts. In doing so, she labours under serious difficulties for the war has curtailed and disrupted her normal export trade."

Britain's Exchange Problem Acute

"In these circumstances, Britain will be unable for some time to establish free convertibility of exchange and it was for such reasons that the Bretton Woods agreement made provision for a transition period—of from three to five years—in which those countries in a difficult international position could continue to maintain restrictive exchange practices. Britain's need for imports will be greater than ever before, but her capacity to pay will be limited by her exports and she may not be prepared, or indeed able, to provide more than a limited amount of convertible exchange to her various suppliers."

How Will This Affect Canada?

"It is not difficult to appreciate the implications of such a policy for Canada, heavily dependent as we are upon exports to the United Kingdom and the Sterling area. Britain is the largest purchaser of Canadian farm products. She is a large buyer of Canadian forest products and metals, and with the other Dominions constitutes a very important market for Canadian manufactured products of a kind suited to the industrial capacity which has been so expanded by the war. We should like to maintain our Empire exports at much higher levels than prior to the war; indeed we must, if we are to achieve an orderly reconversion and a satisfactory level of post-war employment and income. But there is a genuine exchange problem which somehow must be overcome."

Trade Restriction Wrong Answer

"It is nothing new for Canada to have a large surplus in her balance of payments with the United Kingdom. That is a normal feature of Canadian trade, just as is the trading deficit with the United States, against which much of this surplus is usually applied. There is every indication that Canada will continue to have a surplus in her current accounts with Britain and the Empire and, if anything, a larger one than before the war, provided that the exchange problem does not spare down our exports.

"That, indeed, is one of the two ways in which the wide prospective gap in Britain's current requirements of Canadian dollars could be narrowed. The sale of Canadian goods to Britain could be restricted as a consequence of British exchange control and of curtailed purchases by the British Government of primary commodities in Canada.

"Such a development would strike the Canadian economy in the most vulnerable spot — namely agriculture and the other primary industries. Its results could only be depressed income and unemployment. From Britain's point of view, a restrictive policy also has grave disadvantages, for it would deprive the British people of goods which might otherwise have helped to raise their war-depressed standard of living."

Canadian Financing Can Help

"There is, however, another way in which the exchange gap could be narrowed and which seems to be the only sort of policy by which it will be possible to steer through the shoals of the transition period to an open and expanding system of international trade. That is for Canada to provide special means of financing part of the deficit as well as to give British goods every feasible encouragement in the Canadian market.

"Such special assistance in financing might take the form of an extension of mutual aid for particular reconstruction purposes in the transition period. To some extent it might take the form of credits under the new export credit legislation. It might also involve long-term loans at unusually low rates of interest. Whatever methods may be appropriate, some special means of financing is essential. The alternative is restriction of trade, depressed income, and unemployment."

Initiative Rests With North America

"The North American economy is far out of balance with the economies of war-torn Europe and Asia. That is one of the costs of the war. Until reconstruction is completed, much of the rest of the world will be incapable of paying for the goods which it wants from North America and which this continent is able and anxious to provide.

If the United States and Canada are not prepared to deal with this financing problem on terms that the rest of the world can reasonably meet, then we may be sure that the countries of Europe and Asia will seek their own solutions in policies of bilateralism and of regional and national self-sufficiency. For this continent, that would mean problems of surplus capacity and unemployment: it would doom Canada's hopes for a world order in which she could make she best use of her great capabilities. For the world, it would mean a lower standard of living and new causes of international friction.

Most of us remember all too well what happened after the last war, when the dislocation in international trading relationships was much less than will be the case when this war is over. To solve the even more difficult problems of the near future will call for goodwill, intelligence, international planning and organization, and a determination to reach workable solutions.

"Above all, it will call for a realistic and understanding attitude on the part of North America, for it is with this continent that the initiative rests."

General Manager's Address

After reviewing the Bank's Annual Statement, Mr. H. D. Burns, General Manager, spoke to the Meeting, in part, as follows:

"The present year has witnessed the regular decennial revision of The Bank Act and the enactment of other legislation designed to encourage the use and extension of credit for certain purposes looking toward the post-war. The review by the House of Commons and its Banking and Commerce Committee, of the terms and conditions under which the Chartered Banks operate, again demonstrates the care with which the public interest in the important function of banking is protected by Canadian legislation and practice. What changes were made in The Bank Act were not fundamental and it is fair to say that the results are further evidence that the Canadian banking system has been operating in an efficient and useful manner."

Constructive Changes in Bank Act

"The maximum rate of interest on loans was reduced from 7% to 6%. The note circulation of the Chartered Banks which has been steadily decreased since the establishment of the Bank of Canada is to be curtailed further and eliminated by the beginning of 1950. A change of particular interest is the reduction in the par value of bank shares from $100 to $10 per share. This should facilitate a wider distribution of bank shares, and together with the reduction in the share qualifications required for one-quarter of the number of each bank directorate, should help to develop a broader basis of public interest in and understanding of commercial banking operations.

"There have been certain revisions in Section 88, that important part of The Bank Act which is the basis for lending to primary producers, wholesalers and manufacturers on the security of merchandise and primary products. In the interests of agriculture, the scope of lending to farmers has been considerably widened by new provisions and by the Farm Improvement Loans Act."

New Credit Facilities for Farmers, Home Owners and Small Business

"Other important measures have been enacted to permit and assist the wider extension of credit at moderate rates for economically and socially desirable purposes, particularly on an intermediate and longer-term basis. The legislation covering farm improvement loans provides for a new type of credit and will, I hope, develop an important new field of lending not previously open to the banks. The Farm Improvement Loans Act is an extension of the same principles which were formerly used for home improvement loans. In this regard, a new home improvement plan similar to the previous one has been incorporated in the National Housing Act and will come into effect as soon as the Government believes it to be appropriate.

"Another significant measure is that establishing the Industrial Development Bank as a subsidiary of the Bank of Canada. Here, too, the intention is to complement the existing financial machinery by providing a source of capital for industrial enterprises, and particularly small businesses, whose reasonable needs are such as cannot be fully met either through ordinary bank loans or through financing in the long-term money market."

Credit for Exports and Construction

"The last session of Parliament produced two other credit measures of major importance, designed to encourage and stimulate export trade and construction of housing. Both involve loans or guarantees running into hundreds of millions of dollars. An Export Credits Insurance Corporation is designed to guarantee exporters against the risk of loss involved in approved contracts for the export of Canadian goods. In addition, the Canadian Government is enabled to guarantee the obligations of other governments or lend money to them for the purpose of paying for Canadian exports.

"As for home building, the new Housing Act provides for long-term loans at a net maximum rate of 4½% through existing lending institutions with marginal participation by the Government at a low rate of interest, as well as making funds available for slum clearance and certain other purposes."

Stimulus for Reconstruction

"Taken together, all these measures should be helpful in the reconstruction period. They are all designed to stimulate enterprise and to promote useful activities. They make full use of existing financial machinery and through a variety of means broaden and expand its lending capabilities. They provide stimulus where stimulus is likely to be needed—to exports and construction—and they increase the availability of

(*Continued on next page*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Doukhobors Decide Nudism Be Confined to Private Ownership

By P. W. LUCE

NUDISM in public has been renounced by the Doukhobors. There are to be no more parades of naked men and women whenever the fanatics feel they have a grievance against the government. From now on, they will strip off their clothes only as part of religious ceremonies conducted within doors.

The decision to abandon a means of protest that first startled Canadians more than forty years ago, when a large number of Doukhobors started a march from Saskatchewan to Winnipeg in their birthday suits, has been reached after long and deep cogitation. The elders of the Sons of Freedom, officially known as the Community of Christ, sat in session forty days and forty nights debating the subject. Twenty-four of these leaders were in the conclave. Discussions were long and prayers were longer. In the end a unanimous decision was reached.

Nudism, declared the elders, had ceased to be effective in this year of grace. The reason was not revealed. The fact that the authorities failed to interfere with a group of men and women who had gone on a hunger strike in Krestova, near Nelson, may have had something to do with it. These nudists put on their clothes again and started taking nourishment after abstaining twenty days in the privacy of their homes.

In a quaintly-worded manifesto issued to the press by the elders, the revolutionary attitude of the leaders is thus stated:

"Nudism shall not be further effected towards the outside world, but only as a method of revivication of the free spirit of Christ within ourselves—as a means for the conquest of the spirit over flesh and the extirpation of the principles of private ownership.

"Clothing has ceased to serve its original purpose as protection against the elements, but has become an indispensable idolic object for the concealment of that which is called shame.

"Therefore no more shall we nudify ourselves for material gains or political expediency, which hath availed us but little."

All classes of Doukhobors took part in the first nude trek towards Winnipeg in 1903, but of recent years only members of the Sons of Freedom have stripped in public. There were spectacular displays last summer in Nelson and in Stanley Park, Vancouver, for which a number of the offenders are now in the penitentiary.

The most serious nude displays in B.C. occurred in 1932, when 952 men and women were convicted of the offense. A special penal colony was established for them at Piers Island, in the Gulf of Georgia, but most of the prisoners were set free long before the expiration of their term.

They learned nothing from the experience.

Toll Bridges Lose Money

Toll bridges are a poor investment from a financial point of view, judging from British Columbia's three most important structures. The Fraser River bridge which spans the river at New Westminster went $113,000 in the red in the past year. The net revenue was $168,136, while sinking fund and interest charges amounted to $281,596. The bridge, which was opened seven years ago, cost over $4,000.000.

The two bridges which connect Vancouver with North Vancouver and West Vancouver, known as the Lions' Gate Bridge and the Second Narrows Bridge, operated at a substantial loss. The exact amounts will not be known until early next year.

Indians Want Rights

Nearly 500 of British Columbia's 25,000 Indians gathered at Alert Bay early in November for the fifteenth annual convention of the Native Brotherhood of B.C., an organization which has been striving for a long time to ameliorate the lot of the red men.

The delegates were the guests of the Nimpkish tribe, with Chief Billy Scow as chief host. Food, shelter, and entertainment was provided for all the delegates, in accordance with ancient custom. Although potlaches have long been forbidden under the white man's law, because Indians frequently ruined themselves in their efforts to outdo other tribes, the openhanded hospitality showered on visitors on this occasion must have put a severe crimp in Alert Bay finances.

The convention went on record as wanting a complete revision of the Canadian Indian Act, generally acknowledged to be long overdue. Specifically, the Indians want old-age pensions on the same scale as the whites. Cases are on record where only $4.80 a month is paid, and few get as much as $10.

The compulsory Income Tax payments are a widespread source of grievance, as most Indians earn too little to warrant these deductions. Denial of the voting privilege is strongly resented, especially as regards men in the armed forces. Equal consideration for pensions and rehabilitation schemes was the subject of one resolution unanimously endorsed.

Housing, sanitation, and improved facilities on reserves were demanded, and a strong protest was made against the inadequacy of existing educational facilities for Indian children. According to information given to the convention, in 1943 only 10 children reached Grade 9, only 52 reached Grade 8, and only 95 were enrolled in Grade 7. There are approximately 3000 Indian boys and girls of school age in the province.

Japs Want Better Schools

Japanese evacuees in the interior of British Columbia want better educational facilities for their children. They complain that existing conditions are such that it is difficult for teachers to inculcate the higher standards of Canadian citizenship in their young charges.

A convention held at Lemon Creek, with delegates from all evacuee centres, has forwarded a memorial to the B.C. Security Commission setting forth their requests. These ask for larger and better school buildings, gymnasiums, first aid facilities, physical and medical examinations at regular intervals, and more frequent visits by provincial inspectors.

An authorized program of oratorical contests to help students improve their English and gain experience in public speaking, so that they may be greater assets to ther country (Canada) is also desired.

The Security Commission, which is the authority in charge of all Japanese affairs, is considering the matter. One difficulty is that there is no assurance the Japanese will stay in any one district, and expensive permanent school improvements might serve for only short periods.

More Squirrels Needed

The shortage of squirrels in British Columbia woods has a bearing on the economic returns of the province. The sale of fir and pine seed is likely to touch a new low this year because the little rodents have not been on the job.

Usually, the squirrels break off the cones early in the fall, either by design or accidentally. The cones are picked off the ground and taken to a shipping centre, where the seed is shaken out and forwarded to distant markets. The gatherers are usually Indians, though many white boys and girls make quite a bit of pocket money in this way.

When there are few squirrels, the cones stay on the tree until they ripen and expand. The seed then falls out or is blown away by the wind, and forever lost to a profitable market.

Most trees are too high for the cones to be picked by hand. In any case, this method would be too slow and laborious. There is nothing to do now but wait until the squirrels get busy again.

Babies Admitted

Most apartment house owners have a standing rule that the arrival of a baby and the issuing of a "Please vacate" notice are practically coincidental. B. T. Lea, of Vancouver, is a notable exception. A former dance hall operator, his premises burned down a few years ago. Tired of night life, he built two apartment blocks on the site, replete with gadgets that had a strong appeal to newlyweds, who were most of his first tenants.

When babies began to arrive, Mr. Lea let it be known that there would be no requests to leave, and no increases in rent. Thus encouraged, his tenants rallied in support of this radical policy. There are now twenty-five babies in the twenty-six suites.

Only one complaint has been registered in the past two years. That tenant was advised that she could get out if she didn't like babies.

New Coal Deposit

Coal deposits which give promise of a very large supply of the finest grade of fuel ever mined on Vancouver Island will be developed near Nanaimo as soon as labor and power supply can be assured. Extensive development work has been going on for months, but the serious shortage of miners has made commercial activities impossible. It will be well into 1945 before men are available.

The property is owned by Canadian Collieries, Ltd., who operate most of the mines on Vancouver Island. This will be the first new field opened up for more than a quarter of a century. The demand for coal has experienced a severe slump in recent years because of competition from other fuels, but improved methods of handling and increased efficiency in combustion make prospects much brighter for the near future.

(*Continued from page* 24)

credit to the farmer, the home-owner, and the smaller businesses."

Business Tax Methods Can be Improved

"Also it seems to me that the revisions in the methods of corporate income and excess profits taxation announced in the last budget are useful steps in the direction of restoring business enterprise looking toward the post-war transition. Nevertheless, more might be done to improve the methods of taxing corporate income without affecting current revenues. For instance, much uncertainty arises from failure to establish standard profits in a reasonable period of time. In a number of cases settlement has been deferred for a matter of years and, while one can appreciate the technical difficulties in establishing standard profits where pre-war profits were depressed, it is most unsatisfactory for a business to be approaching the transition period without knowing what its financial position may finally turn out to be. I might also add that more rapid determination of tax liabilities generally would be most desirable."

Some Tax Reductions Will Aid Reconstruction

"For the time being, war requirements stand in the way of any general reduction in tax rates, and so long as the Government has to spend sums of the present magnitude and the threat of inflation hangs over our economic structure, this will continue to be the case. When, however, war requirements are curtailed, some tax reductions should be expected.

"In the sphere of corporate taxation, it is quite clear that the excess profits tax should be reduced with a view to its eventual elimination. It is an emergency tax and one which admittedly has very discouraging effects on business expansion. To those who argue that 'excess profits' should be taxed heavily as a matter of justice, it can be replied that corporations are impersonal entities and that income in the hands of the final recipients is already taxed at highly progressive rates. It can also be pointed out that incentive is necessary to enterprise and that enterprise is essential to full employment. It is true that large established corporations could continue to operate under an excess profits tax though they would be much less inclined to expand their activities. But the worst impact of such taxation is on new businesses and small businesses wishing to expand, particularly where there is any considerable element of risk.

"In the sphere of personal income taxation, and it is sometimes overlooked that this tax also affects enterprise and particularly small enterprise, it seems to me that a first step might be to raise the exemptions, thus lightening the tax burden where it bears most heavily and reducing the load to a modest extent on all taxpayers. A next step should be to reduce tax rates throughout the whole personal rate structure."

Growth of Social Security Program

"In making these suggestions I am not under any illusion that it will be possible to bring about a drastic reduction in rates of income taxation. Some significant reductions should be possible and are obviously desirable for economic as well as individual reasons. But the truth is that Canada, like the United States and Great Britain, has taken and is taking steps that assure a permanently high level of taxation. The Government is in the process of building up a broad social security program. Unemployment insurance has been extended and family allowances are on the statute books. Plans for increased old-age pensions and health insurance are under discussion between the Dominion and the Provinces. The policy of supporting the income of farmers and fishermen—and that, too, is a form of social security—has been approved by Parliament and methods to institute the floor-price program are being developed."

Social Measures Will Help Prevent Depressions

"Whatever opinions may be of the details of this emerging program of social security, there is a large measure of agreement as to its significance and desirability. In addition to its obvious social purpose of providing greater security for the citizen, it has very important economic implications. On the one hand, as I have said, it means a permanently high level of income taxation.

"On the other hand, payments under these social security schemes will tend to enlarge the current expenditures of the population, and will be greater in times of contracting business activity. Social security will help to combat business depressions and to prevent the sort of cumulative deflation which we experienced from 1929 to 1933, and it will therefore aid in keeping business on an even keel. Provided that other factors, such as external trade, are conducive to business expansion, it can contribute materially to economic progress and opportunity."

Government and Business Must Work Together

"Social security, useful public works, carefully timed decontrol, external trade policies, and government measures designed to encourage enterprise and competition, should all help to achieve the goal of high post-war employment and better living standards. It is clear that government has a vital role to play both in the transition from war to peace and more permanently. If government failed to recognize its developing responsibilities in the economic and social spheres, private enterprise could not function efficiently and high employment would be out of the question.

"But let us remember that government planning and control is not an end in itself and let us not stumble into the pitfall of setting government and private enterprise in two opposed camps. Government policies should help to provide conditions which will encourage enterprise, not thwart it. Government and private activities should be complementary, not conflicting."

High Employment is Prime Objective

"Our post-war objectives are pretty clear. What we want is high employment and a better general standard of living and we want to achieve it without impairing our rights as individuals; indeed, we wish to strengthen these rights by improving economic opportunity. If we keep these objectives constantly in mind, if we work for rational solutions to our economic and social problems, and if we are willing to accept reasonable compromises where group interests conflict, then we shall make real progress toward these objectives.

"I doubt if there was ever a time when the need for rational consideration of our problems was greater. The war will leave many tired and impatient, and there may be a tendency to divide up into sectional and economic groups, each striving for its particular interests without sufficient regard to the welfare of the community as a whole. It is not enough to agree as to the desirability of full employment. It will be necessary to reach a reasonable measure of agreement through the usual democratic procedures as to the kind of policies we propose to follow in working toward that objective, and they must be policies which are in accord with the facts of economic life."

Our Problems Affected by Events in U.S.A.

"I should like to mention one other factor in our post-war outlook, that is the extent to which our own problems will be affected by the course of events in the United States. Like Canada, the United States will be faced with staggering transitional problems. She will have the added responsibility of knowing that her actions will exercise a great influence on the welfare of the entire world. We in Canada have been enormously encouraged by the wartime achievements of our great neighbour both on the battlefront and on the production line. They are a good augury for the future. Though difficulties will be great and mistakes may be made, I have high hopes that our neighbours will meet the challenge of peace as they have met that of war."

Tribute to Staff

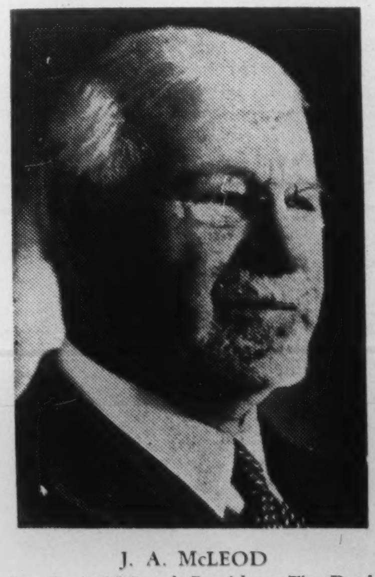
"We now have 834 of our young men and 18 of our young women in the services. Of our male staff of military age in the British Possessions, 69.5% is now in the Armed Forces.

"At the last Annual Meeting it was mentioned that 4 of our officers had been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. It is with pardonable pride I am now able to tell you that since then one of those valiant members has, in addition, been awarded the Distinguished Service Order; two others have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, and one the Distinguished Flying Medal.

"The war has taken a further toll of life among our enlisted men. When last I addressed you it was my sad duty to report that since its outbreak 27 had been killed on Active Service, 4 died in Canada, 7 were missing and 4 were prisoners of war. Since that time I regret to say that 25 have given their lives in the service of our country (including 7 who had previously been reported missing), another 15 were reported missing and 8 more are prisoners of war. The Bank's Honour Roll at the end of October totalled 938. Of these 834 men (of whom 15 are missing and 12 are prisoners of war) and 18 young women are on Active Service, 52 men have been killed in action, 4 died in Canada and 30 have been discharged and have returned to The Bank. We extend our best wishes for the welfare of all our young men and women on Active Service and our earnest hopes for their early and safe return. To the bereaved families of those whose lives have been taken goes our sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

"We now have 3,117 on our staff. This is an increase of 103 for the ten months, represented almost entirely by young women taken on the emergency staff. There are now 1,866 women in our service compared with 1,753 ten months ago and 487 at the outbreak of war.

"The heavy burden of duties devolving upon members of our staff due to wartime conditions has not lessened but, rather, has increased. The difficulties due to these extra duties performed under the handicap of staff shortages and the necessity of training emergency staff, have been considerable. Only the spirit of loyalty and cooperation which has been everywhere in evidence throughout the Bank has enabled us to maintain a standard of service in keeping with its traditions. These men and women—and especially should I pay tribute to the staff at our Branches—are justly entitled to a pride in their accomplishments, which it is my duty and privilege to acknowledge."



J. A. McLEOD

Mr. J. A. McLeod, President, The Bank of Nova Scotia, whose 113th Annual Meeting was held in Halifax, December 6th.

THE LONDON LETTER

Farmers Worried But This Time They Have Lots of Company

By P. O'D.

WHAT IS chiefly worrying British farmers nowadays—next to the great worry of how to convince the tax-collector that they are really not making as much money as he thinks they are—is the thought of what is going to happen after the war. The farmer is no fool, even about economic matters, and he realizes that the present good times for farming will not continue once the release of shipping makes it possible to import cheap food from all the world. Inevitably prices will go down, unless artificially maintained by tariffs or subsidies. And artificial maintenance means higher costs of living all around. So what?

Now comes Mr. Hudson, our very energetic and able Minister of Agriculture—and competent M.o.A's., by the way, have been rare animals—to say that the present high level of food production will have to be kept up after the war for a good many years to come, even if the only way to do so is to restrict imports.

According to Mr. Hudson, there will be no difficulty at all about restricting imports, because this country won't have the money to spend on imported food. Britain is no longer a creditor nation. The vast wealth built up overseas has long since been exhausted. What is bought will have to be paid for by exports. And a great many things will still have to be bought—chiefly raw materials for manufacture. That will leave only a small margin for food. As a result we shall have to go on eating out of our own backyard, as we have been doing for the past four years.

Mr. Hudson was answering the argument, heard on all sides, that the maintenance of British agriculture on its present level meant high costs of living, high costs of labor, high costs of manufacture, and so higher prices for British goods and a higher handicap in the world market. In other words, the interests of the farmer are generally represented as more or less inimical to the interests of the industrialist. But Mr. Hudson will have none of it. Far from being inimical, he claims that the two are really complementary, that the farmer and the manufacturer must walk hand in hand. And a very pretty picture it is—even if, as seems likely, each will be fondling a half-brick with the other hand.

Mr. Hudson may or may not be right in his opinion. His success at his job certainly entitles him to our respectful attention, though economists seem to be of many minds on this vast and complicated subject. But one thing is certain enough, even if nothing else is, and that is that everyone will have to work his darnedest—the farmer and the miner and all the rest of them — if this country is going to bulldoze its way through the world-wide wreckage that the war will leave behind it. Here endeth the first lesson, and unless it is well learned, none of the other lessons will matter.

Geoffrey Dawson

Geoffrey Dawson, who died recently, was a great editor—what is more, a great editor of *The Times*. For the editor of *The Times* is not as other editors are. In addition to the responsibilities to his paper and his readers, which every editor feels, he has high responsibilities of a national and international sort, with which other editors are happily unburdened. No one, they realize, is going to take them too seriously.

"My, how I envy you!" he once said to the editor of another great London daily of the more popular sort. "Running a paper like yours must really be grand fun." A slightly left-handed compliment!

The Times, for all its weighty responsibilities, has always prided itself—and generally with good reason—on its independence. Its policy is to back the Government, any Government, so far as it can; but once the limit is reached, it does not hesitate to wag a stern and admonitory finger, or even a large editorial club. Sometimes with very impressive effect.

In Dec. '16, when the First German War was going very badly indeed for us, an editorial by Dawson awoke the whole country to the crisis, and led directly to the resignation of Asquith and the advent of Lloyd George—for whom incidentally he had no personal liking. But neither had he any doubt as to who was the man for the job.

Dawson was one of Lord Milner's "young men", the brilliant group that also included John Buchan and Philip Kerr. After some experience of journalism in South Africa, he came back to London to Printing-house Square. In 1912, at the age of 37, he was made editor of *The Times* by Northcliffe.

The association grew more and more uneasy, and in 1919 Dawson resigned. If *The Times* was to become merely one of the Northcliffe group of papers, he refused to share the responsibility—which is some indication of his clearness and strength of purpose. He retired to Oxford, but after Northcliffe's death the new proprietors promptly brought him back, as everyone knew they would. And there he remained until his final resignation in 1942.

Jolly Finale for Home Guard

Almost everything about the Home Guard has had its comic side—its end no less than its beginning. Suddenly its members were told in effect that their services were no longer required, and that they were to hand in all their kit. Then they were told that they were not to "stand down" just yet, and that they were to keep most of their kit, but not their greatcoats.

Later, in a further spasm of generosity, the War Office said they could keep their greatcoats—coupled with reminders that all these things are still the property of the Government, and are not to be used for private purposes until final demobilization. The theory is that the Home Guard is still liable to a sudden call-out, in case the Nazis, as a last desperate venture, should invade these shores from above, below, or on the level—about as likely as a sudden attack from the other, the dark side, of the moon.

In the meantime, Home Guardees are arranging farewell parades, and getting personal letters of appreciation and certificates of service signed by the King, and holding dinners and dances, and making speeches of congratulation at one another, and generally celebrating their release from more than four years of drill and duty. An extremely jolly time is being had; and what makes it all the jollier is the knowledge that as the British Home Guard is laying down its weapons, the German Home Guard is hastily picking theirs up—mostly picks and shovels. Starting with arm-bands, too, instead of uniforms!

Remember how Hitler fulminated against the Home Guards as "francs-tireurs", and threatened to murder any that were captured? Well, now it seems a Home Guard is a soldier and protected by the Hague Convention and all the rest of the rules the Nazis have been breaking all this time. But I have a notion that any of our fellows who capture armed Germans, wearing the sort of sleeve-bands that you can put on or take off as suits the need of the moment, will make their own rules right there on the spot. Jerry had better get his wife to sew the bands on good and tight before he starts any shooting—or else. . . .

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A Quarrel Upstairs About How to Get Continuous Peace

CRISIS IN HEAVEN, an Elysian Comedy, by Eric Linklater (Macmillans, $2.00.)

WHEN Eric Linklater gets an idea about war and peace he goes around several corners to express it. In this radiant comedy he plants in Elysium a group of celebrated characters, such as Aristophanes, Abraham Lincoln, Voltaire, Frederick the Great, and allows them to do the worrying, each in his own peculiar manner. They decide that the only way to breed Peace is to marry pure reason and beauty. Naturally they hit upon Voltaire and marry him to Helen of Troy. Peace is born mature, and full-armed like Minerva, but discovers that she can't rule this world until she is wed to Courage.

While it is true that fantasy when pressed too hard often blows up in the author's face, and wearies the reader, still this sample is witty enough almost to carry itself.

•

The Blue Chain

THE GREAT LAKES, by Harlan Hatcher (Oxford, $4.00.)

By J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

"A MILLION years ago, when the human race was only a Java ape-man squatting behind the thick bowl of a teakwood tree with a club in his hand and a cunning in his heart, the Great Lakes region was not a series of lakes but a part of an impressive river system draining from the Laurentide to the Gulf of Mexico." That is the background of the historical picture presented in this book.

During those million years Nature, by means of mountainous melting glaciers, was dredging those rivers and scooping out millions of tons of sediment and carrying it out to the ocean leaving behind those five immense bowls which we call The Great Lakes.

It was a stupendous undertaking, and it took a long time to complete. But that is only the prelude to the human story which covers the brief period of a few hundred years. The ice having retreated to the Polar regions, the Redman moved northward and the white man moved westward, and the rest is a story of adventure, exploration, racial and international conflict, peaceful settlement and industrial development.

The picture is painted on a large canvas with full detail down to the crowded foreground of the present day. It is a massive work of historical art, and it should stir the imagination of the rising generation passing through our schools.

•

Cynical Humor

MAN IN THE SHOWER by Peter Arno. (Musson, $3.50.)

ANGULAR noses, black blobs for eyes, and incredible mouths are found in the cartoons of Peter Arno, and the backgrounds are rigid rectangles of uncompromising blacks and whites. But the people have character in its most violent form, which makes for reader-hilarity. Here are over a hundred of his social criticisms, many of which have not been published before. The leers of the "wolves", the desperate dignity of the alcoholics and stuffed shirts, the assumed innocence of the women, all underline the cynicism of the artist concerning the "best people". A gay collection!

•

Hidden Treasure

THE ROMANCE OF MINING, by T. A. Rickard. (Macmillans, $3.75.)

A PLEASANT, conversational book is this, bringing together things new and old. The story of Jason and the Golden Fleece is re-told by a man who knows that fleeces and ox-hides and blankets have always been used in sluicing gold-bearing sand and gravel to catch the gold and let the sands run by. He tells also of the silver of Laurium, near Athens, which was mined at least 3,000 years ago, and so, jogs-on down through the centuries to our own times, citing the many accidental discoveries of valuable ore-bodies all the world around. California, Australia, South Africa and our own Northland are the chief scenes. The author is a famous mining engineer who for over twenty years edited technical periodicals in England.

•

A Co-Ordinated Body

TECHNIQUE FOR LIVING, by James H. Smith and Natacha Rambove. (Collins, $2.00.)

A SERIES of physical exercises designed to release habitual and unwholesome tensions in the body, and thus to achieve freedom to think, to work and to enjoy life. The illustrations, mostly in match-stick skeleton form, are as useful as they are humorous.

•

Climate and Men

CLIMATE AND THE ENERGY OF NATIONS, by S. F. Markham. (Oxford, $4.25.)

EVERYBODY talks about the weather, but only a few scientifically. The author of this book, now in its second edition, relates climate to trade and politics and concludes that for centuries national well-being and expansion coincided generally with the summer isotherm of 70 degrees. Egypt, Nineveh and Susa were on this line. In modern times countries which have an ideal summer climate and, in the chillier months, adequate resources and use of artificial heat, seem to flourish better than others not so fortunately placed.

The author's yard sticks for measuring the efficiency of a nation are the death-rate, especially infantile mortality, national income and world trade. He has a chapter on the use of air-conditioning as a maintainer of summer energy.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

Gwethalyn Graham, whose novel of protest, "Earth and High Heaven", sharply attacks race prejudices.

Christmas Gift Selections

Put these new books on your list

PRIME MINISTER
Winston Churchill
ONWARDS TO VICTORY
The war reported through the eyes of the man who can interpret it in language that matches its great sweep and drama. $3.75

Bishop J. R. Renison
WEDNESDAY MORNING
A beautiful collection of short essays notable for their wisdom, mysticism and fine understanding. $2.50

Fred Landon
LAKE HURON
Round this lake has evolved some of Canada's most thrilling history. Its story is told by a Canadian historian who makes history read like romance. $4.50

Mazo de la Roche
QUEBEC: Historic Seaport
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Emily Hahn
CHINA TO ME
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THE BOOKSHELF

Race Prejudice is the Theme Of a Fierce Canadian Novel

EARTH AND HIGH HEAVEN, a novel, by Gwethalyn Graham. (Nelsons, $3.00.)

ERICA DRAKE is a gracious, independent, clear-seeing daughter of a rich Montreal merchant, importing rum, molasses and other staples from the West Indies, even as his father and grandfather had done. The depression sharply reduced profits, but did not wholly abolish them, and he had reserves against many evil days. So he lived lavishly as usual in Westmount, satisfied with himself and his social surroundings.

He was a little disappointed with his family. Tony, before going overseas as an Air Force officer, had married a French Catholic girl, lovable and charming, but such alliances were uncommon in the social watertight compartment called English Montreal. Miriam's marriage didn't go well and she went abroad, where she ran off the rails, temporarily. Erica was more dependable, more solid, though her taste for working on a newspaper as Women's Editor was trying to a conservative mind.

And then the dependable Erica fell madly in love with a young barrister, and military officer, who was a Jew. Her father when introduced to the young man snubbed him unmercifully and the battle was on. All the cruelty of mass prejudice and race generalization was revealed. The ingrained fascism of the father's social environment rejected all argument, would hear nothing, would learn nothing. The personality of the young man had nothing to do with the case. Erica was considered to be an infatuated fool and the father and mother felt themselves obliged to "protect" her against this incipient insanity.

The natural result followed. The girl's interest flamed to love and then to passion. But Marc Reiser, knowing the misery that would come to an English-speaking Montreal girl if she dared to ally herself with Jewry—to marry a "kike"—sought to avoid her, but was too weak to continue, for he too was "infatuated." But he would not ask her to marry him, even when he was booked for overseas duty. The result was an improper week-end concerning which the parents were boldly informed.

The long family strife combined with complete frustration brought to the girl illness of spirit reflected in a partial physical break-down. Then Marc, urged on by his brother, a doctor, telephoned a marriage proposal, and so came "the happy ending." But was it happy? Was it even logical? One begs leave to doubt.

The fact is that this novel is so important in theme, that its technique is relatively unimportant. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was of that type. It told the truth about a social danger. So does *Earth and High Heaven*. The author, with steady determination and expert hand, flays the surface of The Best People and reveals a mass of poisonous thinking which needs whole buckets of antiseptic. If there are men and women in this land who believe that Hitler had the right idea about Jews, save that he went too far, what price Democracy?

Miss Graham is a practised and cunning writer. But she has an Idea which is infinitely more important.

•

Down North

SIXTY BELOW, by Tony Onraet. (Nelsons, $2.50.)

ONE of the company Lord Tweedsmuir took with him in his official visit to Great Bear Lake in 1937 was Dr. Thomas Wood. The Doctor was interested in the French Canadian proprietor of a restaurant at Cameron Bay. He talked well and vividly of his own experiences since 1928 when he had been an unemployed hobo riding the rods westward in search of a job. He had been a freighter, a miner, a farm-hand, and a trapper. He had floated down the Peace River to Great Slave Lake; then on to the Mackenzie River, and so to Great Bear Lake. His knowledge of the technique of northland life was comprehensive and exact; his zest for living at high voltage.

One day in London "Tony" and the Doctor met again. The former storyteller was now Sergeant Anthony Onraet of the Canadian Army and he was on leave. "You ought to write a book," said the Doctor, after another delightful fireside session. "Okay," replied "Tony."

For months thereafter manuscript written in between-duty periods was coming to Dr. Wood who organized it and assisted in getting it ready for the printers. Then he wrote the Introduction, in which he said, "This book is Tony's own. In it he talks of Indians and Eskimos; lynx, beavers, caribou and wolves, wolverines, bears and husky dogs; gold, radium, the Midnight Sun and the Northern Lights; the trapline—all that made up his life."

And it's a good book rich in facts, brave with adventure, and by all odds the most enlivening chronicle that has yet been written of the continent above 59 degrees.

•

Poetry Prize

A PRIZE of $100 is offered by the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto for the best poem submitted to the Club Office, 69 Bloor St. East, before February 15. Lyrics must not be longer than 25 lines; other poems may run to 100 lines. For details of the contest write to the Secretary-Treasurer at the above address.

•

The Crime Calendar

By J. V. McAREE

WHEN you give a blonde lady a black eye, which we need hardly say ought to be only occasionally and in circumstances of extreme provocation, you would, viewing your handiwork, speak of her or think of her as the blacked-eye blonde. You would not, unless you were willing to put your self wholly beyond the pale, speak of her as the black-eyed blonde. You would thus be different and more correct than Erle Stanley Gardner who calls his latest book *The Case of the Black-Eyed Blonde* (McClelland and Stewart, $2.35.) It is a Perry Mason story of about average merit. Indeed, we had thought that all the Mason stories were of average merit but having read a dozen or so of them this summer we realize that some are considerably better than others. This is not one of those. But in *Darkness of Slumber* by Rosemary Kutak (Longmans, Green, $2.50) we have something very different. It is a well nigh flawless piece of work. The amateur detective is a psychiatrist, and the puzzle begins with a patient who has lost her memory because of some terrific shock. He believes that the shock was connected with a murder, and when she was on the point of recovering she too was murdered. This is an extremely well-told story, every step being a logical advance from the one before; and the people are alive and interesting. It has been many months since we read a sounder, more expertly constructed tale than *Darkness of Slumber*. . . *Thirty Days to Live* is a typical confection by Anthony Gilbert, and the publishers would not thank us for mentioning them or elaborating our opinion of the work.

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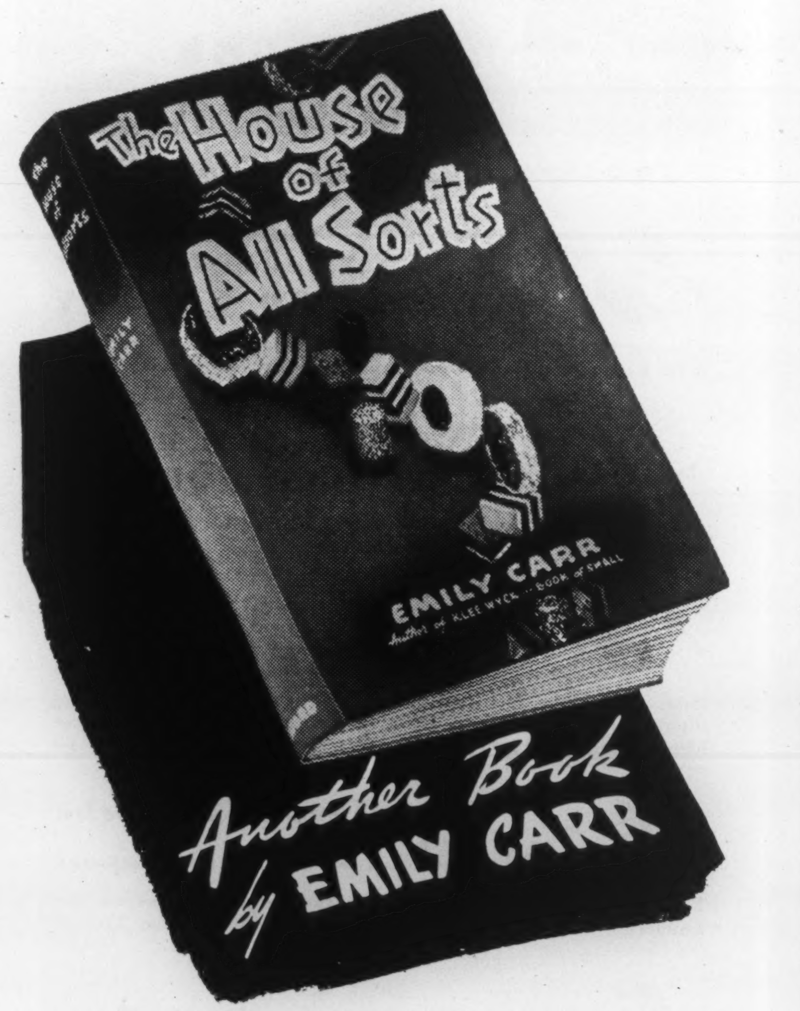
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By MARY DALE MUIR

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•

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•

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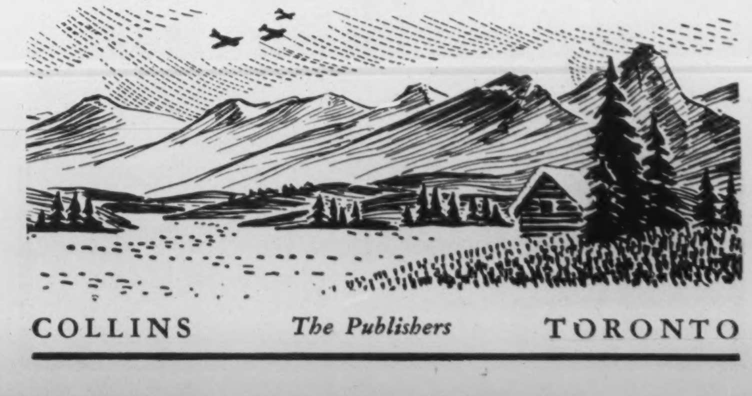

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MUSICAL EVENTS

The Willan Piano Concerto and Many Other Music-Evenings

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IN TORONTO the boom for music is reaching unprecedented volume. Last week there were seven concerts which demanded critical attention, in addition to many minor events. In other Ontario cities the public is also eager for good music. Ottawa is giving substantial support to its newly organized symphony orchestra. The Toronto Symphony Orchestra recently gave three out-of-town concerts, one at London, and two at Hamilton; in every case to vast audiences. Unquestionably the public has more money to spend than in the past; and its willingness to spend it on music is encouraging.

T.S.O. gave two concerts at Massey Hall last week. The first, conducted by Ettore Mazzoleni was marked by the first concert performance of Dr. Healey Willan's Piano Concerto, No. 1 in C minor, which proved a work of first rate importance. It is dedicated to the brilliant Canadian pianist Agnes Butcher and was first heard last August in a series of programs of Canadian music conducted by Jean Beaudet, C.B.C. supervisor of music, as part of the National Broadcasting Company's Inter-American University of the Air series. The admirable impression then made was intensified when heard with an orchestra so large, and splendid in tone and quality as T.S.O.

Miss Butcher was born in Edmonton but of late years her home has been Hamilton. She took highest honors as a scholarship student at the Toronto Conservatory of Music and in 1938 went to Budapest to study with Bela Bartok, returning in 1940. She is handsome and magnetic, and her powers of execution are exceptional. A feature of her playing is her beautiful singing tone. She has the attack and balance of a veteran; her touch and phrasing are musical in a rare degree.

The Concerto demands and repays the best that a pianist has to give and the interpretation roused an ovation in which the composer and conductor shared.

Though in a single movement it is divided into three sections and is imbued with melody of fresh and distinguished quality. A stirring emotional introduction is followed by an intimate, moving, song-like adagio, leading into a spirited finale of which the concluding passages are broad and majestic. It has no dull moment and is instinct with vitality and dignity. The scoring for orchestra is elaborate and Mr. Mazzoleni's conducting matched the pianism of Miss Butcher in enthusiasm and intimate grasp.

T.S.O.'s second concert was the inaugural of a series of fortnightly Friday "Pops", an innovation so far as Toronto is concerned. Sir Ernest MacMillan conducted and was in his most genial and electrically energetic form. The chief offering was a profoundly appealing interpretation of the Schubert "Unfinished Symphony."

A Great Tenor

Though he has visited Toronto in the interim it so chanced that the writer had not heard the great negro tenor, Roland Hayes for nearly 15 years prior to his appearance in Massey Hall last week. His lovely lyric voice, and unique interpretative gifts remain among the pleasantest of one's musical memories and it was a delight to find that in his mid-fifties, he still retains much of his old quality, and is more than ever a great artistic interpreter.

Two Piano Team

A new American two-piano team, Virginia Morley and Livingston Gearhart on their first local appearance at Eaton Auditorium made a decidedly fine impression. They are truly virtuosic in style and technical equipment, and their spontaneity, enthusiasm, tenderness of touch and crispness of execution delighted listeners. Their unity was unquestionable. The early part of their program was devoted to the classics, and they gave new vitality to Bach, Mozart and Brahms. Mr. Gearhart is a very gifted "arranger" and the color and rhythmical distinction of his adaptations of the Strauss "Rosenkavalier" waltzes, and numbers by Kodaly and Moussorgsky were stirring in a rare degree. Very effective also were numbers by modern Americans like Paul Bowles and David Diamond.

Notable Quartet

Illimitably versatile as was Tchaikovsky, I was unaware that he had composed chamber music so magnificent as his Quartet in E flat minor, until I heard it played by the Parlow Quartet at Conservatory Hall. Most ensembles neglect it because of its extreme difficulties. It is melancholy in character but wonderfully melodious, a memorial to a friend, the celebrated Russian violinist, Ferdinand Laub. One movement "Andante funebre" paraphrases the Russian liturgy for the dead in a marvellous way. It was given a masterly interpretation by Miss Parlow and her associates who also played a sunny early quartet by Glinka.

The second of Frances James's brace of song recitals was in respect of new compositions one of the most novel heard in years. Only a Schubert group could be said to be familiar. Miss James is a mistress of phrasing and with a gifted accompanist, John Newmark, rendered works by Purcell, Debussy, Prokofieff and Benjamin Britten unknown to her hearers. There were also lyrics by brilliant young Canadians like Robert Fleming, Barbara Pentland, and Jean Coulthard Adams. The latter's songs were settings of translations of folk songs of the

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GLO-RNZ

Haida Indians (Queen Charlotte Islands).

A fascinating novelty was heard on the Hart House Quartet's matinee program last Saturday. It was Ottorino Respighi's setting for voice and string quartet of Shelley's poem "Il Tramonto". It has the character of a quintet, since the voice is treated like an extra instrument. It demands singing of pure, high, true quality, and the soprano, Marjorie Beeby, performed her task exquisitely. The ensemble showed exceptionally fine tone, balance and expression in Dohnanyi's brilliant Quartet in D flat major and the Beethoven Quartet in E minor, opus 59, No. 2.

Nearly every well-known musician in Toronto was present at Eaton Auditorium last Saturday night to hear a 16-year-old violinist, Francis Chaplin of Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B., the fame of whose precocious development under Clayton Hare had spread westward. Universally they pronounced his left hand technique superlatively fine. He can apparently perform with ease any virtuosic feat, and has a good tone also. His unique brilliance was displayed in Lalo's "Spanish Symphony" and in virtuosic works by Wieniawski and Kreisler. His lightness and fluency in a great test piece of the past, Bazzini's "Ronde de Lutins" was almost miraculous. He had a very fine accompanist in Dorothy Swetnam (Mrs. Clayton Hare).

THE THEATRE

Evergreen G. and S. at The Alexandra

By LUCY VAN GOGH

WE GO to press too early, unfortunately, to deal with the most interesting event of the Gilbert and Sullivan week now proceeding at the Royal Alex., namely the revival of a rarely heard but highly characteristic work of those writers, "The Sorcerer", the first full-length entertainment which they produced. The rest of the week has been devoted to old favorites, "Pinafore", "Patience" and "Pirates". The company is the same as last year and includes half a score of highly talented singers and actors, who give not only the music but the dialogue of these sparkling pieces with perfect clarity and rich characterization.

The cast includes James Gerard, a tenor of grand opera quality with a fine stage presence, Catherine Judah, the brilliant Montreal-born contralto with a fine sense of comedy, and an excellent baritone in the person of Bertram Peacock. The chorus is strong and well-trained, and the whole thing is good pre-Christmas entertainment. Next week the inextinguishable "Blossom Time" will be heard once more.

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THE FILM PARADE

Yes, There's a Lot to be Said for Integrity in Making a Film

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"NONE But the Lonely Heart" is a distinguished picture with, it is to be feared, none too bright a future. This is the screen version of Richard Llewellyn's latest novel; and since both star and director (Cary Grant and Clifford Odets) are warm admirers of the novelist the film is handled with a regard and scruple that very few authors are lucky enough to command from Hollywood.

"None But the Lonely Heart" is a story of the London slums. And though Mr. Odets has stylized his slums in the interest of camera-work he makes no compromise with the harshness of theme and background. If anything, he has been too literal in the handling of his story for "None But the Lonely Heart" emerges as a novel directly screened rather than "treated". There is a random quality to the direction and the dialogue is so faithful to cockney idiom and inflection that at times it is almost unintelligible.

It is however a sincere and often deeply moving picture, and the acting is practically flawless. Cary Grant insisted on the role of Ernie Mott, and as it turns out he was altogether right about the role and about himself. Mr. Grant's screen appearances recently have been overlaid with such an extravagance of charm, waggery and mugging that his genuine talent as an actor has been completely obscured. There is nothing to obscure it here. His performance as Ernie Mott is screen-acting at its consistent best—simple, aware, and quick with insight. It has nothing to suffer even by contrast with Ethel Barrymore's luminous performance as "Ma" Mott. The relationship between Ernie and his "Ma"—tender and sorrowful, tough and gay—is a beautiful thing to watch. For once the screen in its treatment of mother love has exchanged depth for surface and insight for sentiment.

"None But the Lonely Heart" deals with poverty, thievery, cancer and death. And there are signs that Director Odets, consciously working against pretty grim odds, has stiffened himself for the task. Except in the eloquent and touching passages between mother and son, the picture doesn't flow. It advances, with its own grimness, against odds.

Secondary Stuff

"Abroad With Two Yanks" is strictly K-ration comedy. It's standard and hearty and it doesn't contain much by way of surprise. One of two Yanks (Dennis O'Keefe) is cheeky and lively and a fast worker. The other, by way of contrast, is William Bendix. The two get into the usual routine troubles with their mess sergeant, fall in love with the same girl (Helen Walker) and end up as female impersonators in an Army show. Well, if we must have female impersonators William Bendix in a majestic satin hostess-frock is probably as funny as they come. "Abroad With Two Yanks" is uproarious about high-riding foundation-garments, reversible brassieres and desperate sallies into the Ladies' Room. The fun wasn't nearly exhausted when I left, but I can't say as much for myself.

About the only unusual note in "Bowery to Broadway" is the predicament of the heroine (Susanna Foster.) She is a famous musical comedy star so indifferent to her career that one night, out of sheer apathy, she falls out of the stage moon into the orchestra pit and breaks her leg. That's the end of Miss Foster, who is glad to retire into private life with Turhan Bey. The rest of the picture has to do with the loves, rivalries and heartbreak of backstage life. For extra embellishments there are Louise Allbritton as Lillian Russell, Donald O'Connor and Peggy Ryan, and Maria Montez, lavishly clothed this time and looking, in black and white, like any other elegant brunette. There's a lot of plot to which everyone seems to conform in a loose general way, but it's been told too often before to bear repetition here.

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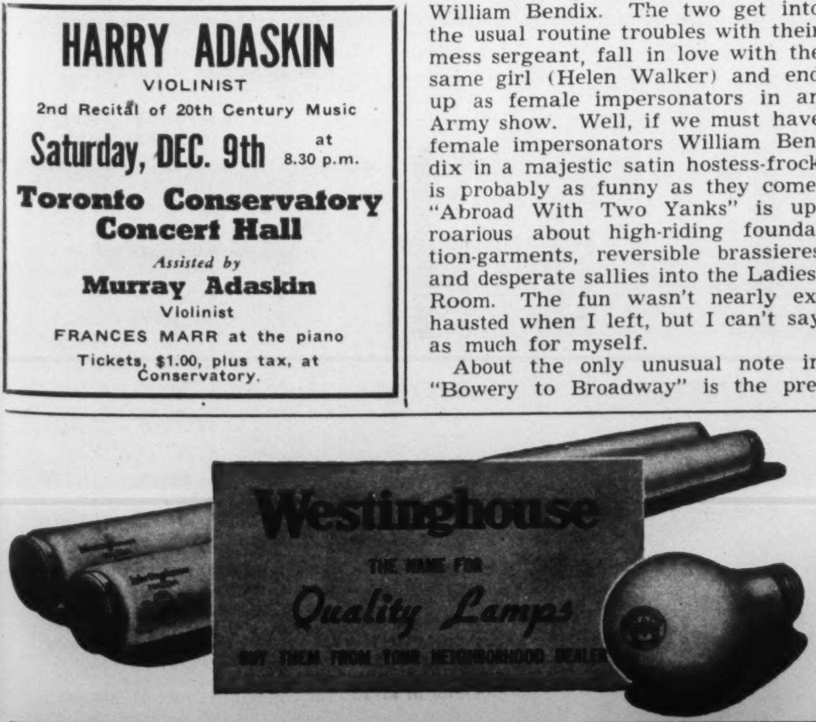

CANADIAN WESTINGHOUSE COMPANY LIMITED • HAMILTON ONTARIO
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WORLD OF WOMEN

Nine A.M. in Montreal and Strange Fruits of Christmas Shopping

By FREDERIC MANNING

THERE are going to be some strange Christmas presents handed out this year by three of us, I am afraid. Not that they looked strange when we bought them, far from it, but we have certainly been puzzled since.

We arrived in Montreal one morning this autumn to do some performances. Arrived at 7:30 a.m. we did, right on the dot. We are not at our best at 7:30 a.m., when touring. When not touring no one ever finds out, including ourselves.

All of us have the same idea on arriving anywhere at such an hour. We allow just enough time to grab our clothes, tumble off the train into a taxi and get to our hotel rooms, and beds, as soon as possible.

Having all resisted the porter's efforts to get us up and on our feet a good half hour before we were due, we staggered down the aisle more asleep than we had been at anytime during the night. As we banged our way out I contributed the thought that wouldn't it be something or other if we couldn't get into our hotel rooms until afternoon?

This drew loud moans from both my partners and later they accused me of bringing down that little thing on their heads. That I had brought it down on my own as well didn't concern them in the least.

No One In Shops

Taxis were scarce and the wind cold but we eventually got stowed away in one, along with our eight bags and arrived at our hotel at 8 a.m. If there is anything in numbers I hate to think what the result would have been if we had had only six bags.

The room clerk was sympathetic, but helpless. Maybe we could get into our rooms in a couple of hours, maybe, but nothing was guaranteed. Obviously, he said, they couldn't put sleeping guests out to make way for us at 8 a.m. Fran and I agreed but Jane kept muttering, "Why not?"

Leaving our bags, all eight of them, we struggled into the dining-room for some breakfast. While drinking our coffee, and reviving somewhat, someone suggested (oh, all right then, *I* suggested it), that this was just the time to do the shops and get some of our Christmas buying done. At that hour I was sure there would be no one in the shops.

That turned out to be quite correct. There was no one in the shops including ourselves. They were closed, most of them not opening until 9:30 or 10.

This was a set-back and by the time we had tried three or four doors and found them unanimous against early opening, the stimulating effect of the coffee had worn off and a certain grimness had set in. We wandered up one street and down another window shopping, until at last we happened on one that was open. It was a handicraft shoppe, and how.

We were so glad to find a shop that would let us in that everything certainly was covered with rose cellophane. We swooped about exclaiming ecstatically at practically everything and began buying.

It was only after our return home, and really unpacked, that we wondered what to do with most of our purchases.

Jane unfurled a muffler that for colors makes the late lamented Joseph's garment seem too conservative, and of a length to make us wonder if she hadn't, unwittingly, bought a hall runner. She had also collected a pair of lambs-wool-lined moccasins in a size no one would admit wearing, even for comfort, and would probably have to be lashed on with a clothes-line if used for walking purposes.

Fran had a prospective niece or nephew in the offing. Having had no advance notices of the sex she bought two pairs of blankets, one pair pink, the other blue. There was a great discussion, involving not only the three of us but also the four saleswomen, as to the relative softness and washing qualities of the various blankets. When Fran was asked what she planned to do with the unwanted color she muttered something no one has yet figured out what, including herself.

We all bought some awfully jolly (the saleswoman's words,—not ours) wooden things that baffle us completely as to their probable uses. This is a bit difficult when passing them on as gifts but we are hopeful that the recipients will have better imaginations or are more inventive than we are.

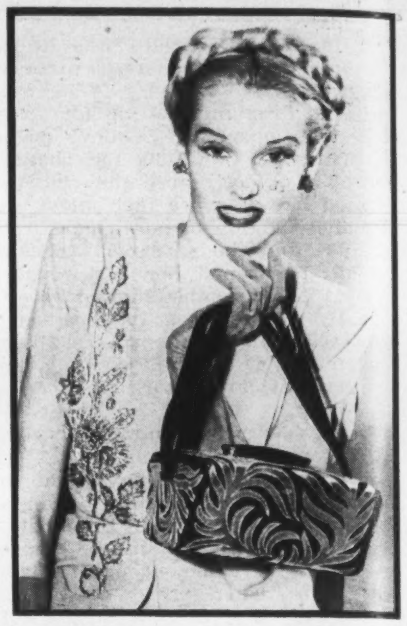
Then there were ties, wool, handloomed. Jane and Fran fell upon these with great glee. Even I, at that hour and short-sighted as I am, thought them most attractive.

We bought enough to do all our friends, both in and out of the army. Even on return to civilian life, I doubt that anyone is going to wear them, tired as they may be of khaki or blue. Nice goods, but what colors! what patterns!

I seem to have bought the prize package, though. It's a little thing in wool petit-point. The point is correct, it's triangular, but as for being petit—The saleswoman said it was just the thing to put under a potted plant on the parlor table. At 9 a.m. that sounded all right. At 9 p.m. it's a very different thing. Personally, I think it's a chest protector and would solve the problem for anyone with a flat chest. Only someone with a flat chest could get together with it under an overcoat.

We collected a few other things too. I think the only solution is to organize a jumble sale just before Christmas when everyone is in a frenzy.

In future I think it will be far better, and much more economical if when arriving anywhere at 8 a.m. we just sit in a hotel lobby and glower at one another until some rooms are free.



This handbag serves to carry not only many personal treasures, but as an accessory of unusual beauty. Of black koretolope, it is appliqued in a bold leaf pattern of gold kid. Handle made of four black straps.

PHILOSOPHIES

WE, walled and chained in darkness, view the stars
With upturned eyes, and ask if waiting Death
Can set us free, or brings some narrower cell.
We test our strength against the ancient chain
And beating on the inexorable bars,
Beseech and rage and waste our foolish breath
Straining at timeless links that hold too well—
And for our grief and guessing nothing learn.

ARTHUR STRINGER

Alma College
Founded 1877
ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

English war guest students at Alma College, St. Thomas, have nearly all returned to their homes, leaving a few vacancies for new pupils after the Christmas Vacation.

A limited number of enrollments can be accepted for young ladies who wish to enter High School classes, or wish to take up the study of Music or Art.

No vacancies are available in other Departments.

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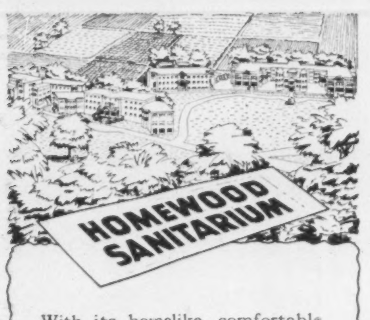

With its homelike, comfortable buildings surrounded by 75 acres of landscaped lawns and wooded hills, is a peaceful haven for the mentally ill or those suffering from nervous strain and other disorders.

A staff of experienced physicians, therapists and nurses assures individual attention and the special treatment each patient requires. Moderate rates.

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White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

CANADA
Ron Higgins

PRELUDE TO *Happiness*...

"PRELUDE"... the new fragrance by Dorel... has won instant approval by its subtle delicacy of odour and lasting qualities. Like its three popular sisters... "Audace", "Horizon", and "Comete"... this latest creation of Dorel is an exquisite blending of rare ingredients imported from pre-war France, Italy and Spain. Dorel perfumes or colognes make a perfect Christmas and New Year gift.

Give DOREL
Perfumes & Colognes

AUDACE—Light, daring, whimsical.

2¼ oz. - - -	$18.00
½ oz. - - - -	6.00
Dram - - - -	1.25

HORIZON—Sweet and clear as early morning.
COMETE—Rich, warm, romantic.

2¼ oz. - - -	$15.00
½ oz. - - - -	5.00
Dram - - - -	1.10

PRELUDE—a new, unique subtlety.

½ oz. - - - -	$4.00
Dram - - - -	1.00

"TRIO" Assortment Box containing 1-dram bottle of each of Audace, Horizon, Comete perfumes: **$3.25**

COMBINATION BOX containing ½ oz. perfume and 2¼ oz. cologne, boxed separately for each of these four fragrances: Audace: **$6.75**; Horizon: **$5.75**: Comete: **$5.75**; Prelude: **$4.75**

Eau de Cologne in all four odours, 2¼ oz.: **$1.50** each

44-2R

AT MOST GOOD STORES

The Scarred Face of London that Londoners Do Not See

By ISABEL SINCLAIR

Glasgow (By Mail).

FIRST thing that struck me in London was the black-out. That seems odd, I know. You would think that after five years of it, and only as many weeks of lights, it would have seemed quite normal to a Glaswegian. But the black-out is like toothache. You think, when you have it, that you will never forget it . . . and the minute it has gone it is as if it had never been.

So trudging porterless to the taxi queue, through the shrouded misery of Euston, seemed, after Glasgow's bright streets and stations, like going back into a bad dream.

Yet when the grey morning came and I saw London, I felt that the shroud had been kindly. In the evening, spent in one of London's warm pockets of luxury, where I asked myself how they managed to supply roast pheasant and fresh peach Melba, not to mention a beauteous wine waitress in a stiff white shirt, for five shillings, I had been able to think that beneath it the old London lay unchanged.

Now, on a sunless October day, I saw what five years of relentless war had done to the greatest city in the world. Londoners do not see it any more. It is to them like a face grown gradually haggard and wrinkled. To me it was like a friend seen after years, ravaged by illness and suffering, altered almost beyond recognition.

Bond Street

The last time I was in Bond Street was in June, before the war. We bought flowers, I remember, and laughed at an absurd little dog that gazed superciliously from the window where it sat on a satin cushion.

And we wondered, in our provincial way, at the incredible luxury of a city which could provide buyers for cigarettes tipped with fresh rose-petals, and exquisite little gold containers—for aspirin tablets. The sun gleamed back from shining windows stocked with fabulous nonsense and riches, and shone on bright paint and long polished cars; the perfumes of smart women mingled with the hot smell of road and petrol.

Foolish, gay Bond Street. What a wreck you are now!

The great buildings of London, scarred and pitted as they are, have taken their knocks with dignity. But here, where there was only a surface charm, the skeleton is grim indeed—grim and shoddy. Black cardboard fills the sightless windows; peeling paintwork, tattered posters and a hundred "To Let" signs drooping hopelessly from deserted buildings are made even more pitiful by contrast with the few brave displays still remaining.

Yet when I said to a Londoner: "Isn't Bond Street terrible?" he looked at me in genuine puzzlement. "But it's been like that for years," he said.

Yes, this is the solace that time has brought these gallant people: that they no longer see, with horror-filled eyes, the ugliness that war has wreaked, among worse suffering. They do not even care that their city has become a giant hoarding, garish and hideous with blatant posters. Each bombed-out gap grows them rank as weeds.

I was scared to look at Westminster lest they had decided that the Houses of Parliament or the Abbey would make a good site for some super exhortation. But here, after wandering aghast through sad streets, and brave streets, and streets as cheaply tawdry as the Central Prom at Blackpool, I found the old London, great and massive and impregnable, despite its wounds, with the River sweeping cold yellow-grey through the arches, and on its southern bank the great St. Thomas' Hospital, still busy with its work of healing, despite its fire-blackened wings.

I admired the woman shopper, befurred and smartly hatted, cycling placidly along the Strand, her basket fixed on the front of her bicycle. I gave a pop-eyed stare at the gas-driven cars purring along like supercharged tortoises under their billowing balloons.

These are some of the things I shall remember—along with the puddles that, after every shower, turn the ill-paved streets into a walker's nightmare—the wooden platforms at Paddington and Marylebone that make alighting from a train more like disembarking on some antique quay: the fact that there was not a word in my bedroom about what to do in an Alert, but two large notices warning me not to put my shoes out for cleaning.

I shall remember, too, the calm superiority of the bus conductress who, when I told her that we had not had a siren for years where I came from, said, proudly: "Cor, we're lucky, too—we only had three last night!"

And, along with the unfailing good nature of the taxi-drivers packing five separate fares into sardine proximity and somehow getting us all there, black-out or not. I shall recall the near-to-tears petulance of a waiter, who threw a lot of forks on the floor because I had asked him if I could have my breakfast quickly, as I had a train to catch. Just *asked.*

Strange London, with its centrally heated hotels where the war seems a bit of a bounder and deep-piled carpets muffle any echo of it, and the lines of tube and netting in the Underground which I was astonished to learn are the beds on which London slept during many long nights.

Gaiety Is Gone

This is a provincial's eye-view of London. I did not see, as we visitors never do see, the great outlying districts where most of the 7,000,000 souls live, work, carry on the vast industries, the mighty commerce of port and market and bank on which this stately dignity and this card board glamor alike are built.

But I saw enough of these 7,000,000 in Tube and bus and shop and street, to know them to be a tired, if indomitable, people.

Looking at them as they passed on those sternly efficient escalators which reduce humanity to the level of mechanical toys, one saw few smiles and a great deal of weariness.

Looking at them well-clad, calm, going about their business I found it almost impossible to realize, as I had gathered from my many conversations that hardly one of them had not suffered personally from the bombing—at least to the extent of a broken ceiling and smashed windows, but more probably to a fuller degree in lost homes, lost friends.

Much remains after such experiences; but gaiety is gone. Here we have perhaps, not known enough of war. In London they have known too much.

Blue Grass

FOR A HEART-STIRRING CHRISTMAS

For this epic Christmas, when a new light seems dawning on the world, let your gift speak to a woman of her beauty, her courage, her shining faith in the dark years and let it tell her, sweetly, that you love her truly. How better convey that message than with BLUE GRASS . . . a gift that is in every sense a tribute to a lady! Give her one gift in BLUE GRASS . . . or make it the entire series . . . an eloquent and magnificent gesture.

Blue Grass Perfume, Elizabeth Arden's finest and most popular fragrance, $1.50 to $64.00.

Blue Grass Flower Mist, top-to-toe bath refreshant, $1.50; gift wrapped, $1.75.

Blue Grass Brilliantine to touch the hair with sheen and fragrance $1.25.

Blue Grass Bath Oil for the height in tub-time enjoyment, $4.25 and $9.35

Blue Grass Dusting Powder, snowy soft against the skin after bathing, $1.85.

Elizabeth Arden

SIMPSON'S, TORONTO

AND AT SMARTEST SHOPS IN EVERY TOWN

CONCERNING FOOD

Gift Values Have Changed and the Hard-to-Get Rates High

By JANET MARCH

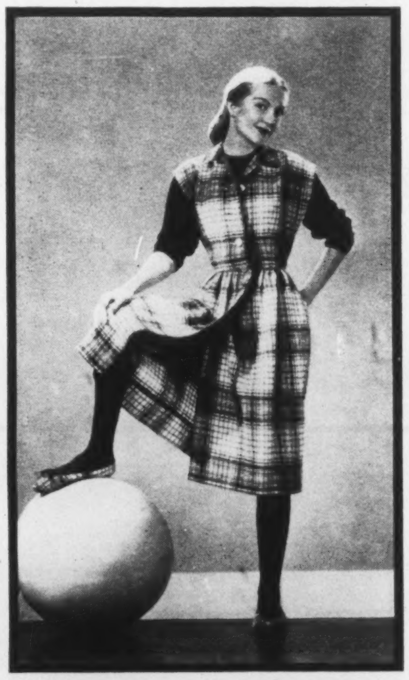
THERE is still a lot of talk about the dangers of inflation, which is a fancy way of saying prices may go up like rockets. The people who are crying "Wolf! Wolf!" might take some comfort from the other side of the picture which shows how values have changed. If you have time, shoe leather, and patience you can polish off your Christmas list with less expenditure of cash and more gratitude at the receiving end of the line than ever before. Uncle Charles, for whom you used to buy a bottle of the most expensive brandy going, will be glad to receive a pair of three dollar pyjamas. He was recently forced to borrow a nightgown from his housekeeper—luckily they are both 42's.

Smart Cousin Sue, who is a big executive in an advertising agency, and who rated at least a fifteen dollar evening purse, will be on the telephone to you by ten o'clock on Christmas morning, her voice breaking with gratitude, if you can line her up a pair of dollar rayon stockings size 9. Old Aunt Julia wintering in Florida for her health would just love six packages of cigarettes made by any well-known cigarette manufacturer—she's been smoking those unknown brands in the States which she says are made of hay. This will come considerably cheaper than the six dollar biography you usually send her.

Junior wants a tricycle, which can be found by cunning and persistence if you ask all your friends to search their attics. The five dollars you pay the Joneses for it will buy them their December bottle of the glass that cheers, and with a quarter's worth of enamel Junior will never know that it didn't come fresh from Santa's workshop. Mothers of young children will go into ecstacies over thirty-five cent cotton vests or panties. They may not be glamorous but there never was a more popular Christmas present, and small pairs of wool socks—well, we used to like things in platinum but wool is really more useful.

This type of Christmas shopping takes time, but it's easy on the bank account. Lots of us have learned other economies since the war which we won't abandon with peace. If you have a family which likes creamed chicken buy two pork hocks along with the chicken and boil them together with salt, pepper, a bay leaf and some savory and thyme. Skin the fat off the pork hocks and use the meat beneath and everyone will just think this is a chicken with a lot of especially nice tasting dark meat. Meat loaf with Spanish sauce has more flavor than *filet mignon* and the difference in cost buys at least two War Savings Stamps. The gourmet who scorned all but the finest imported cheeses has discovered that really old Canadian is as good as any Stilton. Of course you have to find your old Canadian and I won't tell where I get mine.

If you bottled a good deal of fruit this summer because of economy and shortages you will now find yourself with a pleasant number of yellow coupons some of which you might be able to put into sugar and so give the family some sweets which you can't always afford in sugar.



The New York Times.

For lounging, a colorful plaid wool jumper contrasts with the black jersey blouse, pants and stockings worn under it. Ballet slippers tipped with bows are of matching plaid.

Austrian Apple Cake

1 cup of flour
1/3 cup of shortening
1 egg yolk
2 tablespoons of cold water
1 pound of apples
4 tablespoons of raisins
½ cup of almonds
¼ cup of sugar
1 teaspoon of lemon juice
Salt

Beat the egg yolk with the water and the lemon juice. Mix the shortening and flour together and add the egg mixture which should make a dough about the right stiffness to roll. Divide in half and line a shallow greased pie dish with one piece. Peel and slice the apples, blanch and chop the almonds, and add with the raisins to the pie. Sprinkle with the sugar and cover with the other half of the pastry. Bake in a hot oven.

Crème Brûlé

This is always a favorite and can be made in individual oven dishes or in one large shallow oven dish.

2 cups of cream
4 egg yolks
¼ teaspoon of salt
2 tablespoons of granulated sugar
½ teaspoon of vanilla
¼ cupful of fruit sugar

Warm the cream in the top of the double boiler. Beat the egg yolks and add the granulated sugar and the salt, then add the warm cream, stirring as you add to avoid lumping. Return the mixture to the double boiler and cook till the custard coats a silver spoon. Then take off the heat, add the vanilla and chill. When it has set sprinkle the top with the fruit sugar and put under the flame of the broiler till the sugar browns a nice even brown. You have to watch it like a hawk or it burns. Then chill again and, when you serve it, the top will be a nice hard toffee-like crust which you will have to break with the back of your spoon. Don't let it stand too long in the refrigerator after browning the top though, or it will mysteriously soften and spoil the effect.

• •

BRITISH women are playing a large part in repairing tank "casualties" so that they may return to service on the fighting fronts in the shortest possible time.

All these tanks are very badly damaged and cannot be repaired without the aid of cranes and heavy lifting mechanism. Some have lost their turrets, others their guns and engines. The women in the workshops are in the main doing the lighter work, but a few girls are working in the track assembly section, which is heavy work.

Tanks sent back to Britain are leaving the repair depots in 18 to 20 days ready to return to tank pools from which they are forwarded to the continent.

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"REGULAR"
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FLAVORED WITH MALT, SUGAR AND SALT
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DUE TO DIET DEFICIENCY OF "BULK"
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Libby's
TOMATO JUICE
gentle
press
Made in Ca

"Take care of your health and your complexion will take care of itself. Vitamins A and C are essential to perfect health, which promotes a naturally good complexion. Both these vitamins (together with valuable minerals) are present in Libby's 'Gentle Press' Tomato Juice."

Every taste-tempting drop of Libby's Tomato Juice is "gentle pressed" from pedigreed tomatoes—ripe, sundrenched beauties overflowing with natural goodness. They give Libby's Tomato Juice that matchless "gentle press" flavour which makes it first choice of Canadians from Halifax to Vancouver.

DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK if Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Products are not the best you've tasted.

Libby's
Chili Sauce
Libby's
TOMATO CATCHUP
Libby's
CONDENSED TOMATO SOUP

Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Catchup, Chili Sauce and Soup are equally good—try them.

TOMATO AND ORANGE COCKTAIL

3 cups Libby's Tomato Juice
¼ cup Orange Juice
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon Lemon Juice
2 teaspoons grated onion
Pepper and paprika

Combine ingredients and chill thoroughly in refrigerator. Strain and serve in cocktail glasses, with crisp crackers, saratoga chips or canapes.

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Libby's "GENTLE PRESS" TOMATO PRODUCTS

GIVE HIM THE FOODS HE NEEDS AND ENJOYS

Naturally the foods you give your infant cannot, because of his delicate digestive system, be enriched with the seasonings that liven adult meals. But taste Heinz Strained Foods yourself and you'll see that they have a fresh, natural flavour. Vitamins and minerals, too, are retained in high degree because of Heinz insistence on freshness and scientific cooking.

HEINZ STRAINED FOODS

The Monster in the Basement Has Been Tamed and Beautified

By GEORGE N. JANES

AS a medium for expanding one's vocabulary, the furnace has for a long time competed with the game of golf. In the cold, early hours, with the rest of the family remained snuggled in their warm beds, the "head of the house" has directed a barrage of choice invective at the smoking monster which is alleged to heat his house. There in the depths of the lonely basement, he has worked himself into a fever at least ten degrees higher than the blankety-blank heat given off by the blankety-blank furnace.

However, unless he actually enjoys this morning exercise, there is no need for anyone to go through this ritual. Modern heating systems have advanced to the extent where it is no longer necessary for a man to visit his cellar except to check up on his pre-war stock. With a stoker that automatically feeds the fire and a thermostat which controls the temperature by automatically opening and closing dampers, checks, etc., manual manipulation of the furnace has been practically eliminated.

Over the years, competition has been keen amongst the various heating appliance firms; also amongst the fuel suppliers. For instance, the Anthracite Industries, Inc. recently announced development of a revolutionary type of anthracite burner. This, it is claimed, will be capable of heating the average house and will occupy a space no greater than 2 by 2 by 2 ft. Equally effective with hot water, steam or warm air systems, the burner consists of a hollow tube 6 or 8 inches in diameter and approximately 18 inches long. Anthracite is fed into the tube automatically by a screw or worm; the coal burns in the centre of the tube and the ash is discharged at the other end. Water or air, circulated around the hot part of the tube in a small compact jacket, carries the heat throughout the house in the same manner as it is distributed with present day heating systems. It is expected that this new burner will be available to the public shortly after the war ends.

Solar Heating

Not to be outdone, the Bituminous Industries, Inc. is also bringing out a new burner claimed to consume bituminous fuels with greater economy. Though details are not yet available, it is understood that this unit will also take up only a fraction of the space required by the ordinary furnace or hot water boiler.

Solar heating is a word heard with growing frequency. As the name implies, the heating unit is the sun. Two experimental houses are being erected in Canada employing this principle; one in Toronto, the other on a hill in Dundas, Ont. With solar heating, extra large window space is required, particularly in that part of the house exposed to the sun. A special type of window glass is used consisting of two layers with a vacuum between. Though the outside surface of the glass is exposed to the cold, the inner pane is not affected because of the vacuum. The warm rays of the sun pass through the glass and heat all objects in the room which in turn warm the air surrounding them.

Romans' Warm Houses

In our Canadian climate, it is necessary to combine solar heating with another system which will provide heat in the absence of the sun. This is done automatically with thermostat control which releases heat from the auxiliary system when the temperature goes below the desired degree. Solar heated houses are provided with extra wide eaves to keep out the high summer sun but to admit the low winter sun.

What might be termed artificial solar heating is known as radiant heating, a system which is rapidly gaining popularity in Great Britain, the United States and now, Canada. Though the principles of radiant heating were used centuries ago by the Romans who lit fires underneath the hollow walls of their buildings, modern application has been a recent development. With this system there are no radiators, registers or unit heaters apparent. Central heating is carried out by pipes or coils embedded in the floors or walls. The primary object of radiant heating is to maintain such an average temperature of the surrounding surfaces as will give comfort without needlessly heating the air. It is claimed that in a radiant heated room, the occupants are completely comfortable at a temperature five degrees or more lower than with other types of heating.

In the field of convection heating (warm air, hot water or steam conveyed through ducts or pipes), giant strides are being made in the development of better heating equipment. The National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association, with its own laboratory and research bureau, has been responsible for the development of heating appliances which are a far cry from the old fashioned furnace. The furnace has been streamlined and "beautified". Now it is an attractive piece of furniture rather than an unsightly, smoking demon. With a stoker to feed it automatically, a fan to force air to all parts of the house, and a thermostat to ensure an even temperature at all times, the drudgery of furnace tending has been banished.

No Ash Problems

Recently, furnace manufacturers from all parts of Canada met in Toronto and formed a Canadian chapter of the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association. This link makes it possible for them to keep in close touch with the parent body and to share in the benefits of research and advances in the warm air heating field.

But if the warm air heating industry has kept in step with our fast moving world, the hot water people have not been left behind. In this field, too, more economical and simply operated equipment has been developed. Boilers have been improved, radiators now blend with the rest of the furniture instead of standing out like a sore thumb. With a circulating pump, a stronger, more even flow of heat is assured for all parts of the house. And the whole system can be controlled to provide a constantly comfortable temperature by means of a thermostat; the right humidity is assured with humidifier and aquastat.

Besides coal, oil or gas may be the fuel used in either warm air or hot water systems. Gas is an ideal fuel for communities that have adequate supplies at reasonable cost of either natural or manufactured gas. The automatic control manufacturers have helped to make safe the operation of a gas furnace. Those who shy at the word "gas" may rest assured that it is as safe as any other fuel.

Domestic oil burners have been off the market for the past few years due to scarcity of fuel oil but are expected back when the war ends. Many prefer to heat their homes with oil because it is not "messy" and presents no "ash problem". It is known that a few large residences are using Bunker-C oil. This is a heavy grade residue oil used in industrial heating plants and is in plentiful supply. It is not usable in the small, domestic burner but future developments may remedy that.

So, whether you use coal, oil or gas; heat your house with warm air, hot water, radiant heat or the sun, you are assured of a degree of comfort at less cost and effort than you ever dreamed possible with the old style furnace or boiler.

• •

THERE are 270 women in every 1,000 workers employed at present in Canadian industries, according to reports from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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THE IDEAL GIFT IS A SILEX
ONLY A Genuine SILEX* CAN MAKE SILEX COFFEE
because...Only the genuine SILEX has the FLAVOR-GUARD filter
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★ A Thick Sauce from the English recipe—Gives zest to all meat and fish dishes.
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C&B THICK SAUCE BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL

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and this is to remind *you* to ask your grocer for *FLEISCHMANN'S* fresh *YEAST*

● If you bake at home and want fine-textured, tender bread, don't forget to ask your grocer for FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast, the dependable yeast with the familiar yellow label. Canada's favorite for 4 generations. Order some FLEISCHMANN'S today.

***Get Extra Vitamins—More Pep* by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh Yeast is an excellent natural source of the B complex group of vitamins.**

MADE IN CANADA

Said the KER-NUL to the PRIVATE

SAID THE KER-NUL:

"Well, m'boy, that was a delightful meal. You can really appreciate good food after eating field rations for weeks. And that Del Maiz corn! M-m-m. Those golden nuggets just bursting with sweetness—and that thick, rich cream. Private, it was delicious!"

SAID THE PRIVATE:

"Yes, Sir, Del Maiz is the only cream style corn like that."

SAID THE KER-NUL AND THE PRIVATE:

"We in the armed forces, our Allies and the citizens of newly-liberated countries are receiving an ample supply of food. That's because you're producing more, playing fair with ration rules and conserving food. Thanks, Canada, you're doing a swell job."

DEL MAIZ BRAND CREAM STYLE CORN
Grown in Essex County, the Sun Parlour of Canada,
Fine Foods of Canada Limited, Tecumseh, Ont.

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Christmas Eve in Switzerland at the Pensionnat de Rolle

By MARY ELIZABETH COLMAN

WHEN I wore my hair in two braids wound around my head, and a butterfly bow at the nape of my neck—in the fabulous days before the First World War, my mother, my three sisters, my two brothers and I lived in Switzerland for five years.

We lived in a pretty little town on the shores of Lake Geneva in a roomy apartment above a bakery, and on the other side of the street, a few doors down, was the *Pensionnat de Rolle*. A finishing school for young ladies, the *Pensionnat* was owned and operated by two spinsters, cousins of my mother.

In deference to their years we called them *tante*. Tante Henriette, the elder and headmistress of the school, was a little grey-haired lady, neater than you could have believed possible, with luminous grey eyes and an expression at once gentle and severe. Tante Louisa was dark haired and merry with snapping black eyes and a bit of a temper when annoyed.

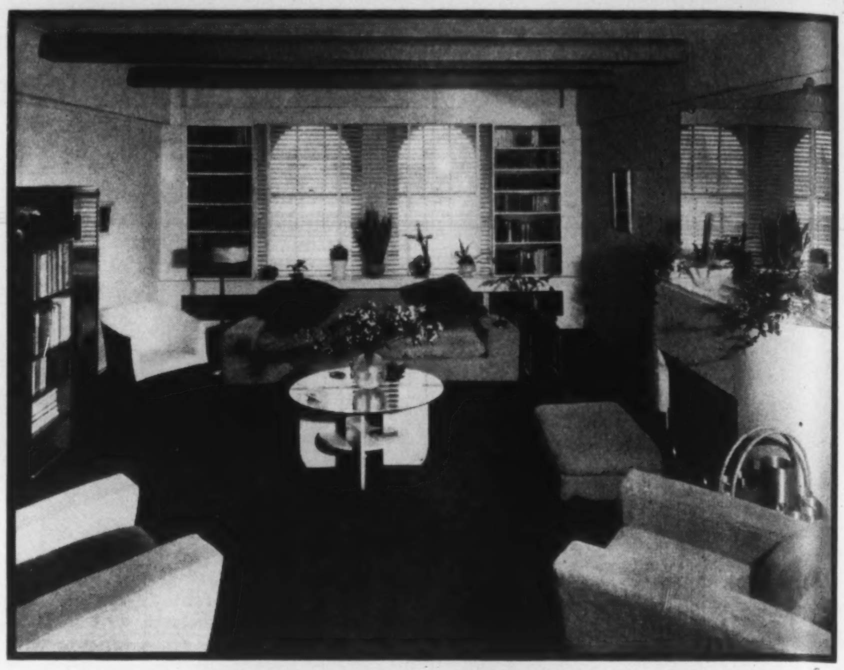
Sixteen Young Ladies

Both ladies affected the fine serge skirts and white shirtwaists with starched cuffs and high stiff collars considered then the only suitable attire for school mistresses. Tante Henriette fastened her collar with a black velvet bow and plain gold pin and wore her heavy gold watch and chain as sole ornaments; but Tante Louisa had a bright ribbon tie at her neck and a pretty jewelled buckle at her waist.

The school was small, not fashionable but of excellent repute, and the sixteen young ladies who composed each year's class came from half as many European countries, and one even from Brazil—an exotic little fourteen-year-old who smoked scented cigarettes by stealth and cried herself to sleep for homesickness at night.

In Switzerland, as in France, Christmas is a purely religious festival; gifts and gaiety are reserved for the New Year. But in deference to the home customs of the boarders Christmas was fully celebrated at the *Pensionnat*—on Christmas Eve so that on the day itself the decorous local observances might prevail.

Christmas Eve! It was the first day of our brief mid-winter vacation and we spent the daytime hours in frantic last-moment touches on our gifts to our elders and to each other. Due to a chronic and ever acute shortage of pocket money the presents were all home-made. The boys made night watch-stands or wall brackets with their fret-saws. Girls who were neat with the needle embroidered table covers, dresser scarves or handkerchief cases. Those who were "artistic" did wonderful things with pyrography and water colors on little wooden boxes, or on thick press-board sheets which then emerged as calenders or book covers.



Unusual window treatment adds distinction and architectural character to this living room. Boxed-in book-filled shelves at the sides and along the floor level, a shelf on which interesting species of cacti are displayed, make drapes unnecessary. A venetian blind admits light and gives a feeling of single spaciousness to two rather small windows.

Lunch was a scratch affair of bread and cheese and jam and cocoa, for our peasant maid was lent for the day to assist the expert staff of the *Pensionnat* in such simple tasks as were not beyond her meagre wits addled, today, with excitment.

The Feast

Just before six, dressed in our best and trembling with accumulated excitement, we trooped over the road for early dinner. And what a dinner! The long refectory table groaned beneath the weight of the feast. Tante Henriette and Tante Louisa sat facing each other at the centre of the table; before one an enormous befrilled roast ham elaborately decorated with squiggles and swirls of pink and white icing; before the other a succulent roast goose trimmed with slices of apple cooked in rosy syrup. At intervals along the table stood elaborate salads on stemmed dishes — like the colored illustrations in Mrs. Beaton's book. There was plum pudding for dessert, holly decked and flaming, brought in by cook herself, then fruit, nuts, candy in profusion. The whole dinner was served on the best china—a service for twenty-four, gift of a wealthy and grateful ex-pupil, hand-painted with a bouquet of Alpine wild flowers on each piece, and no two pieces exactly alike.

Toasts — wine for the grown-ups, wine diluted with water for the boarders and grape-juice for the children—to "our absent loved ones" in the language of each girl concluded the feast, and if some eyes were bright with unshed tears and the general gaiety a trifle brittle, it was not apparent to a child.

As soon as grace after meat was said, mother and the aunts disappeared downstairs while the assistant mistresses marshalled the young ladies (not one over sixteen), the children—we six—and the servants, to form an orderly procession. At last the signal was given and down the stairs we trooped, past the glowing central heater, into the large school-room.

Gift Table

There, oh, what a thrilling sight met our eyes! All around the walls were ranged small tables heaped with gifts, each table bearing the name of one of us — children, boarders, servants. At the end of the long room, in front of the windows towered The Tree! It touched the ceiling. It glowed with the bright haloes of a hundred candles. At its tip a shining angel spread its wings. On the branches gleamed gilt pine-cones and silver nuts, golden stars and silver "spider webs." Gay cornucopias full of sweets nestled among its aromatic needles. Oh, never, never was so superb, so magnificent, so splendiferous a tree!

We stood in a semi-circle facing this wonderful sight, those exciting tables, and when everyone was still Tante Henriette opened the Bible and read the account of the Nativity from the second chapter of Luke. Then we sang the sweetest of all Christmas hymns, "Holy Night, Silent Night" Some of us sang in English, some in French, some in German, others in Hungarian or Spanish, to the rather tinkley accompaniment of the school-room piano.

And now, at last, the presents! Strangely enough when the word was given, no one looked about with hesitation, but each went straight as a homing pigeon to her own gift table.

What a halo of pleasure surrounds the memory of the Christmas presents of one's childhood! On our

à bientôt
LENTHÉRIC

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perfumes

Fragrances by LENTHERIC also include Tweed • MIRACLE • pink party
Due to existing circumstances our Lentheric distributors may not have in stock as complete a range as formerly.

For a cup of Tea you'll never forget...

Remember the name

TENDER LEAF TEA
TENDER LEAF TEA
Superior Quality

At your grocer's in two convenient sizes . . . also in improved FILTER tea balls.
Blended and packed in Canada

tables there were always books. *Le Petit Larousse* (a standard dictionary), *Chrestomathie Francaise—Poètes* (Anthology of French poetry)—I have them yet—"Chatterbox," "The Girls' Own," "The Boys' Own," "Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare"—these last lest we forget our English. Of course there were toys, paint-boxes, skates and one never-to-be-forgotten year one's first watch and one's first piece of jewellery—a brooch, twined rings of gold and a tiny enamelled ladybird—from Bond Street.

The *pensionnaires* received huge packing-cases of gifts from home, and these were always unpacked by the mistresses and the presents arranged on the little tables. Gift wrapping had not then become the art and cult it is now, and usually each article was presented in all its lovely nakedness.

The German girls always received a great many things to eat, and school-room tea was enriched for weeks by their cakes and candies. The most interesting sweets were made of marzipan, and almost too fascinating to eat. Almond paste and sugar was molded and colored into realistic representations of all sorts of things—a bouquet of roses, a basket of fruit, a piece of knitting with its ball of yarn—the needles of wood—a broom, dust-pan and brush are some that linger in the memory.

When the evening was over we always had to borrow a clothes-basket to carry our presents home. One Christmas—to our childish disgust—one of our presents was a large—a very large—bottle of cod-liver oil. On the way home the boys, who were carrying the basket between them, let it drop and the bottle broke flooding our gifts with its odorous contents. The good aunts who had thought thus tactfully to ease mother's financial burden, for cod-liver oil was very expensive, could never be persuaded that the boys had not done it on purpose.

Masked Mummers

From the 26th to the 30th of December school was in and lessons went on as usual from eight to noon, from two to four. Then came *La Veille de L'An*, *Le Nouvel An*, and *Les Etrennes* . . . New Year's Eve, New Year's Day and New Year Presents.

On New Year's Eve the town children went mumming. Masked and dressed as beggars they called at every house demanding presents of candy and pennies. From what ancient custom this observance springs I do not certainly know. We were never allowed to go, only *les enfants du peuple* went, we were told, and envied the baker's two daughters for being "children of the common people" and therefore allowed to take part in the exciting business of dressing-up and going begging.

The two eldest girls were allowed to see the New Year in at the *Pensionnat*. A gay party in the drawing-room—a beautiful and formal apartment usually reserved for the exclusive use of adults—with games, charades, forfeits and a late supper occupied the first part of the evening. When midnight drew near we sat around the fire place while Tante Henriette read a suitable passage from the Scriptures and prayed for God's blessing on us all in the New Year.

Bonne Année

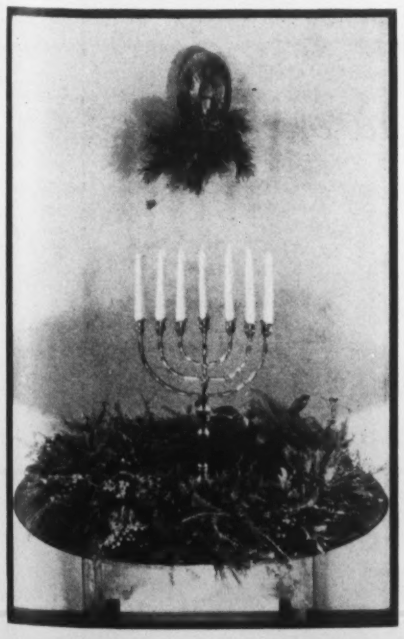
The year the little Brazilian spent at the school, as everyone sat listening with solemn face as the Headmistress read, an alarm clock sounded somewhere in the room. Startled we glanced at each other. Tante Henriette continued reading. Another alarm bell went off, and a third. Giggles, chokingly suppressed, broke out here and there. Tante Henriette continued imperturbably with the reading, only her expression grew more and more severe. Tante Louisa's face was a thundercloud. More alarm bells rang, there seemed to be one hidden in every piece of furniture: Tante Henriette's face was terrible to see, but her voice went on unchanged. No one giggled now; everyone looked rather frightened.

When she had finished the passage Tante Henriette closed the book and waited for a few moments. There was not a sound. Twenty-two red faced girls sat hands in their laps, eyes downcast. Tante Henriette closed her eyes and prayed. She added to her usual petitions a special one that those guilty of a frivolous jest at a solemn moment might be forgiven. As she said "Amen" the tall clock on the landing struck twelve. In an instant the room was in a hub-bub of *Bonne Années*. Not another word was ever said about the prank.

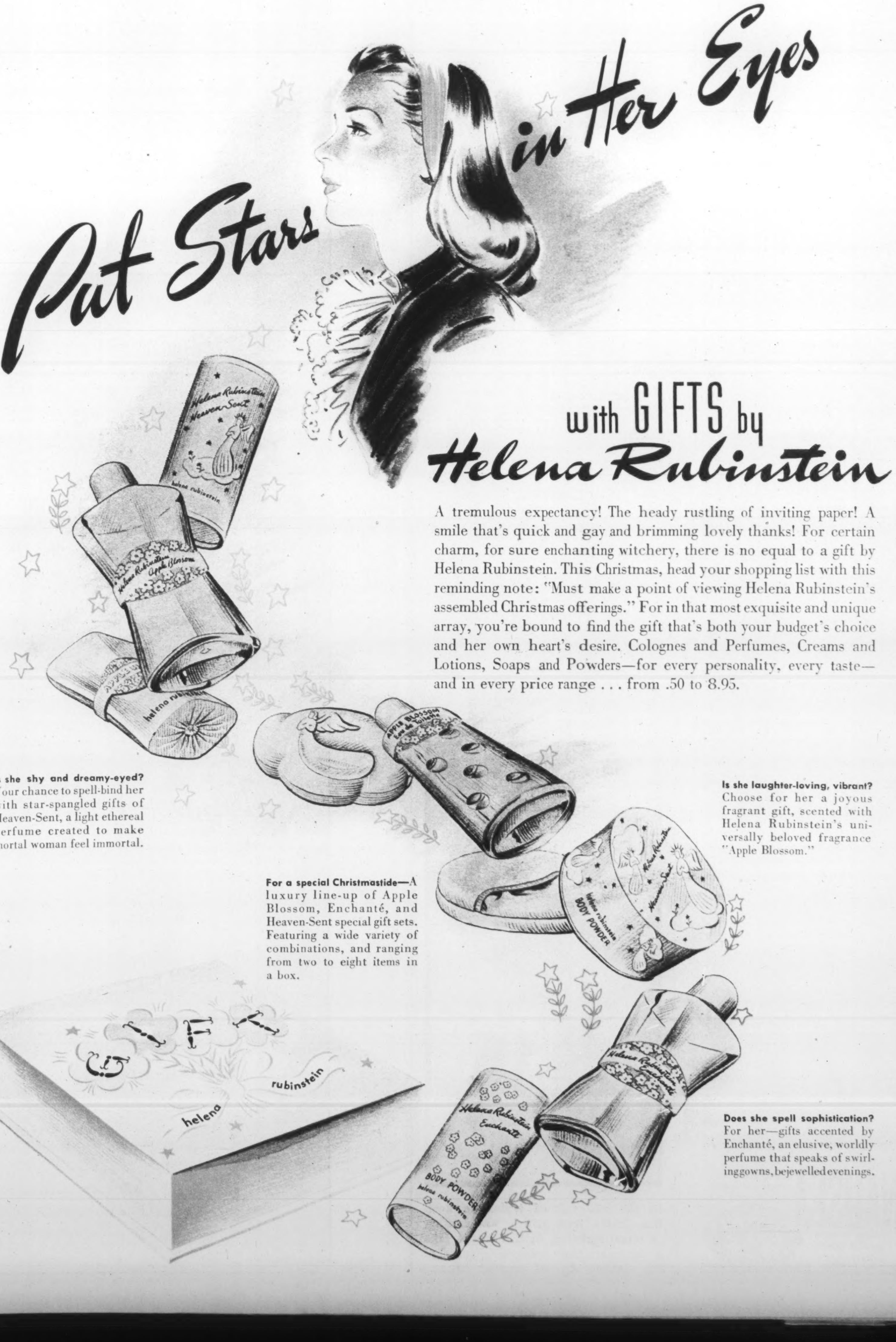
On New Year's Day the baker, who was also our landlord (often to his sorrow, for we were a noisy lot and lived just over his head,) sent us his gift, a beautiful *tourte. A tourte* is a delicate cake shaped rather like a hat-box—and in this case almost as large—and filled with preserved fruits topped with whipped cream. A truly regal dish!

January Recovery

The second of January was spent recovering from the festivities. Everyone was rather cross and tired until we all went for a long country walk along the snow-covered roads between the vineyards, or screwed on our new skates and skated ourselves rosy and good-tempered on the pond. On the third of January school opened again. The highest peak of childhood's year was passed.



A small table in the entrance hall presents a festive appearance in Christmas dress. The top is wreathed with evergreen boughs mingled with tawny bittersweet, frame for a tall seven-branch candelabrum filled with white candles. The arrangement is given added importance and height by small wall fixture above decorated with sprigs of evergreen.


Helena Rubinstein Heaven-Sent
Helena Rubinstein Apple Blossom
helena rubinstein
Apple Blossom Eau de Toilette
helena rubinstein BODY POWDER
Helena Rubinstein Heaven-Sent
GIFT
helena rubinstein
Helena Rubinstein Enchanté BODY POWDER
Helena Rubinstein Enchanté

Put Stars in Her Eyes

with GIFTS by
Helena Rubinstein

A tremulous expectancy! The heady rustling of inviting paper! A smile that's quick and gay and brimming lovely thanks! For certain charm, for sure enchanting witchery, there is no equal to a gift by Helena Rubinstein. This Christmas, head your shopping list with this reminding note: "Must make a point of viewing Helena Rubinstein's assembled Christmas offerings." For in that most exquisite and unique array, you're bound to find the gift that's both your budget's choice and her own heart's desire. Cologne and Perfumes, Creams and Lotions, Soaps and Powders—for every personality, every taste—and in every price range . . . from .50 to 8.95.

Is she shy and dreamy-eyed? Your chance to spell-bind her with star-spangled gifts of Heaven-Sent, a light ethereal perfume created to make mortal woman feel immortal.

Is she laughter-loving, vibrant? Choose for her a joyous fragrant gift, scented with Helena Rubinstein's universally beloved fragrance "Apple Blossom."

For a special Christmastide—A luxury line-up of Apple Blossom, Enchanté, and Heaven-Sent special gift sets. Featuring a wide variety of combinations, and ranging from two to eight items in a box.

Does she spell sophistication? For her—gifts accented by Enchanté, an elusive, worldly perfume that speaks of swirlinggowns, bejewelled evenings.

THE OTHER PAGE

Miranda Anne --- Even Cat Lovers Would Think She Looks Faded

By EMILY LEAVENS

IF YOU like cats—or if you are one of those people whose eyes see what they are looking at—and you looked at Miranda Anne sitting in the sunshine, you would probably say something very like, "Oh, that kitty looks faded;—she can't be getting a proper diet!"

And Miranda Anne, hearing the sympathy in your voice and knowing you for a friend, would rise politely and come nearer you. But instead of speaking back to you, or of rubbing against you, or even of coming right up to you in pleased-cat fashion, Miranda would re-seat herself cautiously a few feet away and watch you to see what kind of cat-lover you really are.

For Miranda knows people just about as well as you know cats. She has no racial prejudices; she likes the gentle quiet friendly Indians just as much as the gentle quiet friendly other people, and finds a much greater percentage among the former deserving those precious adjectives than she does among the summer crowds of holiday-makers.

Miranda loves to be spoken to; she enjoys being noticed and being talked about; she likes to walk about the lawns with nice people as they admire the roses and the lilies of *her* garden. She likes to have a gentle hand touch her, even an outright stranger's hand, but she never runs very far or very fast when she meets people she does not like so much. She merely retires.

For Miranda is a very dignified, highly-respected and well-beloved old lady by all cat-standards. As the newspapers might say of a venerable human citizen, "She has lived under three kings. She takes a keen interest in all that goes on, lives an active life. She still has her own teeth; her bearing and eyesight are remarkably good." She is sixteen years old, so you see that though her color may not be so bright as that of her progeny and her behavior less rollicking, her diet must have been, and be, a very good one. Miranda loves fish—and lives in just the right place to get fish fresh and frequently.

Of Miranda's kittens and of their kittens a history book could be written. As she grew older her babies were carefully kept, for Miranda was a wonderful mouser with an amazing record and it was feared each time she had a basket of kittens that these might be her last, so they must be taught to take her place.

But there was one time, away away back before anybody guessed that Miranda would become so notable, when Miranda's grown and half-grown progeny were considered quite sufficient in number for the local needs, and on urgent appeal from a logging-camp about sixteen miles away in the British Columbia mountains Miranda and a boxful of tiny infants were sent to the cook. I doubt if many of you can even imagine the wildness of the trip or of the country! There are innumerable, unnamed streams, that would for most of their length be called "waterfalls" by many people, so steep is their fall, so fast is their flow; trestles few people could walk on; no house or habitation for miles; wildcat and bear and the kingly cougar in the woods,—and Miranda's heart torn between love for her kittens and love of home!

Miranda caught mice and cared for her babies—and disappeared. The loggers, determined but doubtful, daubed canned milk around the little faces. Miranda came back, worn out. She cleaned and fed the babies, was fed and fussed over. She caught mice. And disappeared.

It happened two or three times, the kittens thriving under combined operations. The cook and his compassionate companions more contentedly carried on, became quite expert kitten-feeders.

Miranda had become content and expert, too. Discarding her maternal tremors and safely negotiating all hazards, she had arrived at home.

UNKNOWN SOLDIER

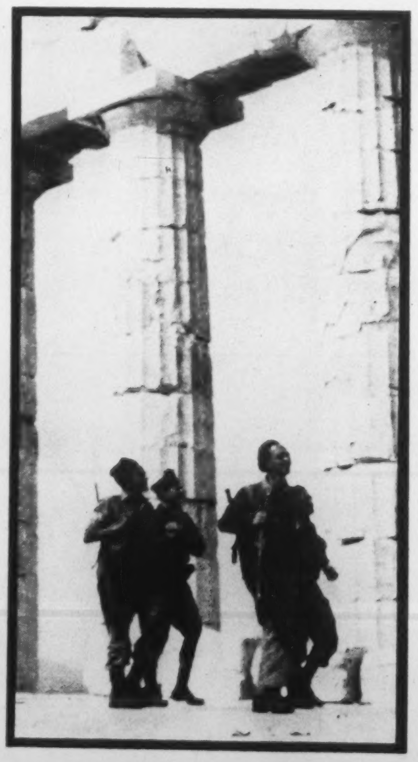
WE NEVER knew you in this life
 As one the eye could frame.
We only knew you through your wife
On days your letters came.

It wasn't that we felt you press
Through anything she said,
But you were in her gentleness,
The carriage of her head.

We've heard that you will write no
 more
Yet, knowing what you gave,
Our faith lifts strongly to ignore
That new Italian grave.

If we, who never knew your face,
Are certain of your touch,
You still must find safe dwelling
 place
With one who loves you much.

FREDERICK B. WATT



In the intervals of trying to keep the Greeks from killing one-another in street fighting, British troops take a look at the Acropolis, relic of the Golden Age of ancient Athens.

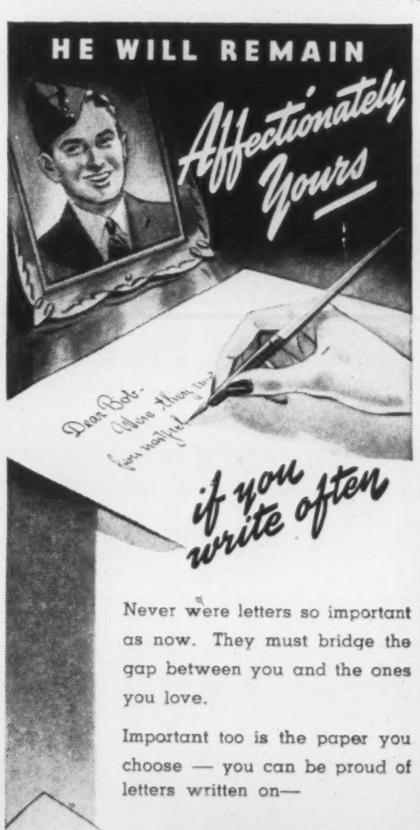
Budapest, Now Caught in Clash of War, is Gayest Capital in Europe

By ANDREW MOURAVIEFF

AS THE Reichswehr moved out of Budapest, Hungary's fourth foreign domination since the start of the Christian era came to an end. Romans, Tartars, Turks and now the Teutons have successively been expelled with outside help.

Most of Budapest's 1,500,000 inhabitants live in the teeming modern streets of Pest. But the real Budapest lies hidden up in secluded state on the Buda hill, in the quaint old streets around the vast baroque palace where the Regent and Mme. Horthy "reigned" for the last quarter of a century.

In the quiet of these steep narrow streets, cobbled and winding, the


HE WILL REMAIN
Affectionately Yours
Dear Bob-
Where these ...
if you write often

Never were letters so important as now. They must bridge the gap between you and the ones you love.

Important too is the paper you choose — you can be proud of letters written on—

BARBER-ELLIS
Fine Writing Papers
makers of
CAMEO *Stationery*

NAUSEA due to high altitudes, speed and sudden changes, relieved with
MOTHERSILL'S AIRSICK REMEDY
...Helps to control organs of balance. Quiets the nerves.
THE WORLD OVER

delight her on Christmas morning with gifts by

HARRIET HUBBARD Ayer

PINK CLOVER — Gay, fresh scent of clover fields at dawn. 1.50

HONEYSUCKLE — Endearing, romantic fragrance of southern gardens. 1.50

YU — A glorious fragrance of rare charm and superior quality. 3.00

A fragrant sequence of rare perfumes
in a varied series of beauty requisites.

passing of a car is an event and even pedestrians are few and far between. Yet it is here that the shape and destiny of Hungary are formulated and guided. Here are the elaborate government buildings in Empire or rococo style.

Amid shaded courtyards and gardens stand the palatial town homes of the nobility, and the impressive foreign embassy and legation buildings. Here are the mansions of the great, such as the Prince Primate and his neighbor Count Apponyi, the Grand Old Man of Hungary whose windows overlook the British Embassy. Adjoining the palace is the Archduke's home.

Around all these buildings and under the walls of the great cathedral are secluded terraces—the Palace terrace is a quarter of a mile long—where the "men on the mount" can discuss politics in peace and gaze loftily down over Pest sprawling humbly at their feet.

Many of these families of the ruling caste have held office for generations. They belong to the group of fewer than 2000 who own over half of Hungary's rich acres. If loss of their feudal rights has greatly diminished their incomes, they retain the preponderant wealth and influence in the country. In recent years a few have ventured into business.

Thus the tall officer in resplendent uniform on a white charger immediately behind Horthy as they led the Hungarian army to take possession of Ruthenia in the spring of 1939 was Count Anton Szaparyi, manager of the American Express office.

He and his peers, whose ancestors' names have made history in Central Europe for 1000 years, have succeeded in preserving the colorful pomp of Budapest's past splendors as no other European capital save London has been able to do.

The magyar gentry still wear the picturesque historic dress of their caste for State functions and important family gatherings. The Regent's Bodyguard in their scarlet and gold uniforms with burnished plumed helmets might have stepped from a history book. Even the regular army officers spurn to-day's khaki or feldgray, and retain their gold-braided tunics of purple or blue.

Budapest's slum problem is almost non-existent because of the small industrial population and the city's recent development. On the outskirts of the town are two or three districts where a few hundred penniless souls live in shacks, sheds and even holes in the earth. But they are in the main Tzigane nomads.

Winter is Budapest's fashionable season, when the landed families come to town to escape the rigors of the Balkan winter. The intense cold shrouds the city in a blue light of unforgettable beauty. The Danube freezes over towards the New Year.

First-class concerts, operas, amateur performances, elegant balls and frequent parties enliven the winter. Everywhere, in private houses, hotels and cafés, the intoxicating Tzigane music, played by mediocre urbanized Tziganes, can be heard long after midnight.

Photo by Karsh.

In failing health, Cordell Hull, greatest and longest-termed of U.S. Secretaries of State, hands over his charge to Mr. Stettinius. This photograph was taken recently in Washington, D.C., for Saturday Night.

Seventy-Five Years Ago . . . Mr. Timothy Eaton delighted Mid-Victorian shoppers with his poplin and alpaca, his tarlatan and wincey . . . his ladies' mantles and bonnets, petticoats and pelisses. And, as in the demure past, so in the debonair present, it has become a Canadian custom to shop for quality and fashion at **EATON'S**

THE DRESSING TABLE

Cosmetics and Perfumes in Festive Array for Christmas Giving

By ISABEL MORGAN

IT'S GOING to be a cosmetic Christmas! Prized above all gifts will be those that help all women look more more charming. Therefore presents of beauty creams and powders, perfumes and bath luxuries that, while practical, have the added purpose of insuring new loveliness, will be first choice.

Harriet Hubbard Ayer has anticipated this urge toward beauty-bearing gifts with a choice line of staple items, the things one uses day by day, and the Ayer fragrance groups. Luxuria, the cleansing and beautifying cream, is presented in a flower-spangled gift box, or this cream is to be had combined with Luxuria face powder in a charming set. A treatment set includes the principal beauty preparations needed for daily use and is an ideal gift for the business woman and the traveller. For the war worker and service woman there is another attractively packaged treatment set, its title the "Ayer Way to Loveliness," of smaller size.

And then there is Yu perfume, a fragrance blended in the fine French tradition. It's available in two sizes.

The fragrance of Pink Clover or Honeysuckle permeates a complete line of beauty luxuries—perfume, cologne, toilet water, bath powder, talcum, soap. These may be selected by the piece or as a collection of items gaily wrapped for Christmas.

Set Arrangement

Tussy offers an attractive series of gift things. Estrellita, as you might know, is Latin and colorful. The gift boxes are pearly white with mauve rose decoration. A clear "transparency" panel mimics an old stained glass window. The perfume, exotic yet sweet, is specially good on furs and woolens and an inside mirror panel on the gift box reflects the pretty fan-shaped bottles. Perfume, cologne and face powder are to be had as a set, and bath necessities are grouped in another.

Ginger brown with white and pistachio frosting design against a peach background is the color scheme of the Ginger Spice series, and the not too heavily sophisticated fragrance makes it especially right for the young. A gift set makes a convenient "stocking stuffer" for the junior miss. Another of these sets offers two bath preparations.

The Mountain Laurel series captures the sweet fragrance of Mountain Laurel blossoms as well as their beauty which is part of the design on the package . . . a mass of pink blossoms against French gray with accents of dark moss green.

Dorel has added a new perfume called Prelude to the well-known group composed of Audace, Horizon and Comete. These, of course, are available singly, or, if she is someone who adores variety and change, she may like the idea of having the choice of fragrances offered by the Trio assortment box containing one dram bottles of Audace, Horizon, Comete. Also, each of the four perfumes is to be had this Yuletide paired with its eau de Cologne version.

Elizabeth Arden's adorable Christmas rocking horse, gay with a plume on his head, makes his annual appearance in time for the gift season with a bottle of Blue Grass Flower Mist on his back. Or the Mist plus a box of dusting powder comes in a set—all in a festive box. The fresh, sweet, spicy fragrance of June Geranium is found in a plump, round cake of soap and a tall box of dusting powder in another charming box.

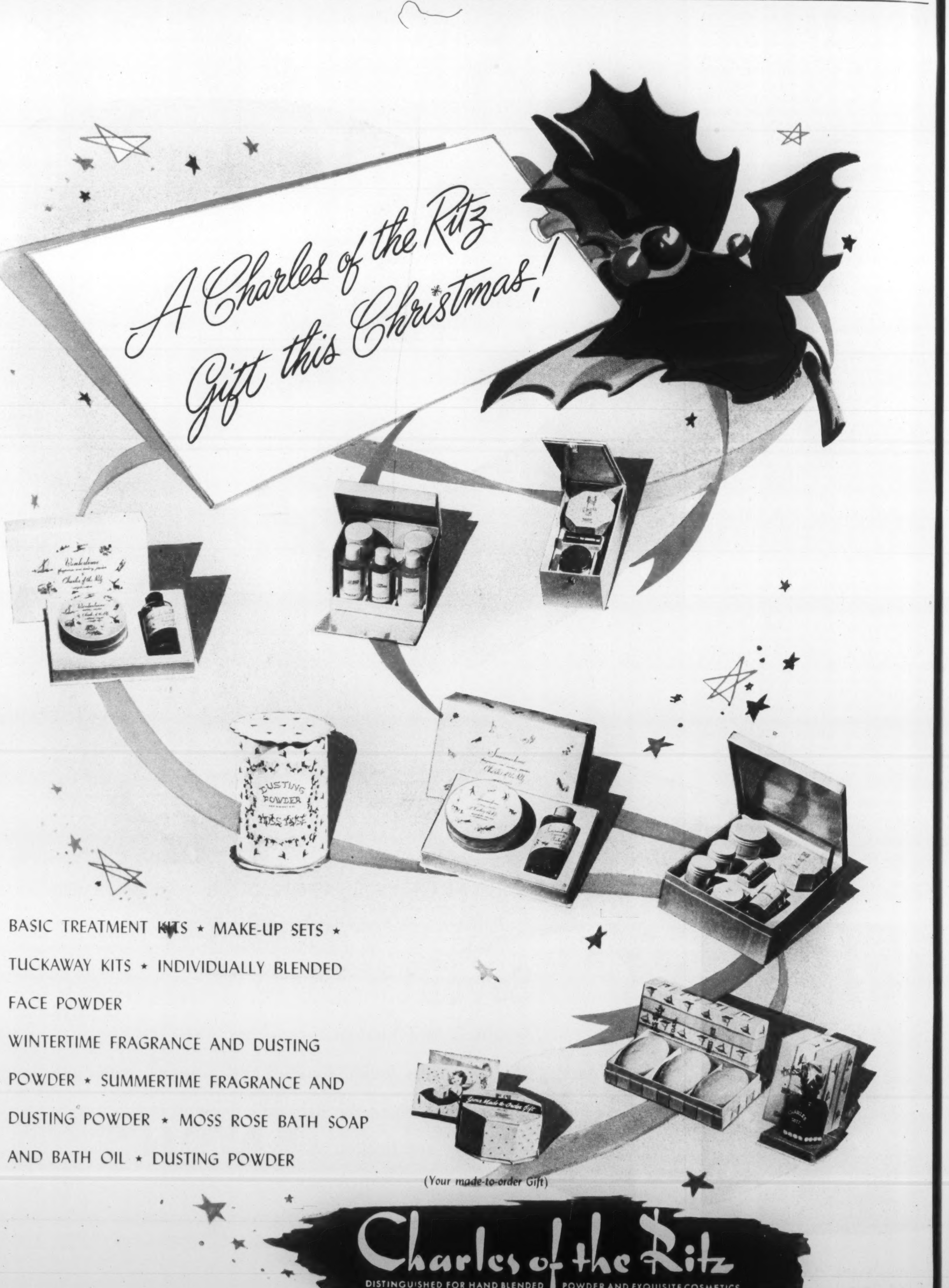
Arden, who has a fine touch of her own with travel kit, has designed the Tuckaway Case in smart black or brown leather-finish fabric. It has twelve of the preparations needed for skin maintenance and glorification, and it opens out envelope-fashion so that the works are spread out flat and very accessible when the case is in use. A smaller but no less handsome version of the Tuckaway is lined with eggshell colored fabric, and contains nine of the Arden preparations.

Here Assembled

Helena Rubinstein has assembled colognes and perfumes, creams and lotions, soaps and powders, in all sorts of handsome and interesting combinations to suit the purse of every giver of gifts and the personality of every recipient. The Apple Blossom scent, which seems to have drifted straight from a flowering Spring orchard, is the theme song of one group. A second fragrance, Heaven-Sent, is particularly appropriate for Christmas giving for not only is the scent luxurious but the celestial blue boxes containing face and body powder are embossed with white garbed angels, and the pink soap is molded in the shape of an angel. The third fragrance of the Rubinstein trio is Enchante, a rather spicy yet elusive perfume of worldly implications.

The New York Times.

Black and white striped surah hat with a turban-like brim. Crown and upper brim of white straw, black taffeta bow at back. By Sally Victor.



BASIC TREATMENT KITS ★ MAKE-UP SETS ★
TUCKAWAY KITS ★ INDIVIDUALLY BLENDED
FACE POWDER
WINTERTIME FRAGRANCE AND DUSTING
POWDER ★ SUMMERTIME FRAGRANCE AND
DUSTING POWDER ★ MOSS ROSE BATH SOAP
AND BATH OIL ★ DUSTING POWDER

(Your made-to-order Gift)

Charles of the Ritz
DISTINGUISHED FOR HAND BLENDED POWDER AND EXQUISITE COSMETICS

Visitors or Visitations: What Is There to See in New York?

By MAY RICHSTONE

DID they love us for ourselves alone, or because we lived in New York City? We never knew, and we often wondered. . .

Our first mistake was to move from Canada to New York. Our second mistake was in not arranging to have all our friends and relatives move, too. Our third mistake was to keep in touch with our folks by correspondence. Maybe our original mistake was in learning to write. After letters flowed back and forth for a while, the logical suggestion was "Why don't you come and visit us?"

As we made it, it was a gesture of friendship. As they took it, it was a reservation on the guest room, the master bedroom and the studio couch. Host and hostess could sleep standing up, so far as our guests were concerned.

What's there to see in New York? The average New Yorker frankly doesn't care. By day he goes about his business of earning a living. By night he battles the subway crowds and is hurtled home to lick his wounds. For recreation, of an evening, he goes to the neighborhood movie. And on his day of rest, he seeks the sunshine which office skyscrapers and apartment buildings deny him all week. He takes a hike, he strolls in the park or along the avenue, trundling a baby carriage, like as not. The average New Yorker just hasn't the time nor the energy nor the inclination to traipse about his interesting city.

How happy we would have been to fit into such a pattern. But destiny and our guests ruled otherwise.

Grand Tour

"What would you like to see?" we asked each guest rashly. And with bubbling enthusiasm, each guest told us. With aching arches, off we went.

Aunt Emma wanted to tour the Museums and Libraries. Frivolous-minded Lydia and Gerald wanted to "do" the nightclubs; and O how the nightclubs "did" us! With sociologically-inclined Priscilla, we saw the seamy side of life—Harlem, the Bowery, Chinatown, the lower East Side. With intellectual guests we sat stupefied at lectures. With musical guests, we haunted Carnegie Hall and the Opera House. But guests with special interests were easy compared to those who wanted to see everything and do everything in one brief week. So many of our guests collapsed from the pace they set themselves that we called our home "Convalescent Manor". Such guests we nursed back to health. Then they prolonged their stay and started all over again. And when they left, we collapsed!

That was in the days when there was such a thing as a maid—remember? But every time we welcomed a guest, we bade a rueful farewell to the current maid. The maids had more courage than we. They objected to so much company, and did something about it, perfidious creatures. But what could we do! It was off with the old guest and on with the new at a dizzy rate. We met incoming trains and made out-going trains so often, it was hard to keep straight whether we or the guests were coming or going.

Ah, but most of our guests came from Canada. With the War, it became unpatriotic to travel. Certainly we weren't going to encourage our near and dear to sabotage the war effort. Just the same, a sprinkling of visitors were able to convince themselves that their morale needed a New York vacation.

Then the Canadian Foreign Exchange Board ruled that no Canadian could take a pleasure jaunt to the United States, unless all his expenses were paid by his American host.

"How sad!" we sighed blissfully. Much as we loved our friends and relatives, we weren't Croesus.

"If only you could come to visit us," we wrote with blithe impunity, knowing that no invitation was valid unless accompanied by a check for travelling expenses.

Dear, dear Foreign Exchange Board. If it had only acted in time to spare us Lois!

Boy meets girl, boy loses girl, boy wins girl—that's a perfect plot for a love story magazine. But I don't recommend it to live with. When Lois came to visit, we asked Bob to dinner. It was love at first sight. Bob, who usually ate awe-inspiring amounts, merely toyed with his food while he gazed raptly at Lois. Lois, her dinner ignored, gazed rapturously at him. For all they knew or cared, instead of spending a hot afternoon preparing culinary masterpieces, I might have served shredded wheat.

The romance flourished. Bob practically moved in with us, he was over so often. The blossoming of love is a blissful business for the two involved, but to watch it—ugh!

Then they quarreled. Lois was desolate. Even though she made valiant attempts to be brave, the atmosphere was funereal. Surreptitious tears scalded her soup and salted her coffee. All our sporadic attempts to cheer her up left everyone feeling even more lugubrious. Sombre indeed was that trip to the station when Lois took her train.

"You!" snorted my husband when we started for home. "You and your match-making proclivities!"

"I'll thank you not to use that tone of voice," I said crisply, and the battle was on. We had a wonderful fight that cleared the air, and then we felt much better.

The next evening, there was Bob. Had we heard from Lois, yet? We couldn't possibly have heard from her so soon and Bob knew it, but he wanted an audience for his penitence. He had been a beast, it was all his fault, he had lost Lois, he would never forgive himself. On and on he went in this vein. We were glad to have him take Lois' address from us. We would have been glad, too, to have him take his leave.

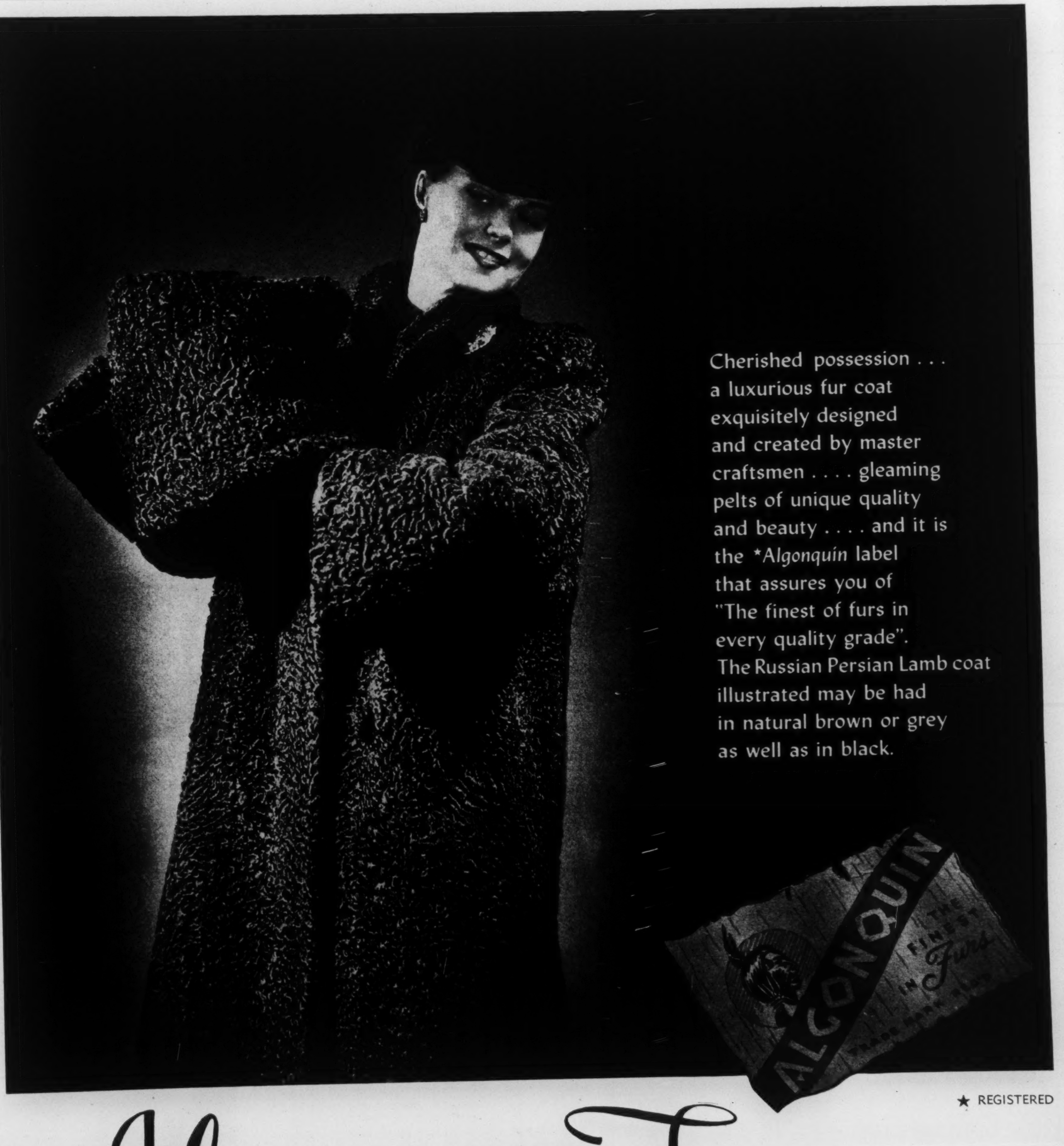
Take In Welcome Mat

Every evening for two weeks, there was Bob. He had written reams of contrition to Lois. But there was no answer. Lois, apparently, was in no hurry to forgive him. Not a line came from her to him or to us—not even a thank-you note for our hospitality. Bob was an unhappy man and we felt sorry for him. We felt sorry for ourselves, too.

Then one evening he burst in, radiant. He had wonderful news for us. Lois had forgiven him. And he had prevailed upon her to come back and visit us all over again. This time she was bringing her Mother and Dad to meet him.

Such things don't happen any more. We have had a long, heavenly interlude of life without visitors. It's true that after the War, when pleasure travelling is resumed, our influx of guests will begin all over again. But we're not one whit perturbed. We have tasted freedom and we are wise.

Future guests are going to get a warm welcome, a map of the city, a copy of *The New Yorker*—and our blessing!



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FINANCE
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THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD & DROSS

Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 9, 1944

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Beveridge Snubs Gods In Employment Plan

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Sir William Beveridge's treatise on employment is based on one fundamental: "total outlay at all times must be sufficient for full employment". In following this principle he has little regard for free enterprise, socialism or other gods.

Mr. Layton's criticism of the Beveridge proposal is that it doesn't allow for human nature and that it implies a new responsibility for government.

London

SIR William Beveridge's long-awaited treatise on employment caused a smaller disturbance than we expected. But that is simply because it is an economist's treatise, running into the length of two long novels and vastly more difficult to read.

"Full Employment in a Free Society" is a massive work, and its great virtue is its approach to the problem. When the Government looked into the question of how to keep pretty nearly everyone at work pretty nearly all the time it accepted conventionality as the major premise. It was, that is to say, conventional in regarding as acts of God the very essence of the position and in accepting the untouchability of the existing order of primary social and economic things. Thus, the Government found that the trouble about employment is that the main single cause of it, private investment, is not susceptible to control.

Why? Because the act of private investment is the act of a property - owning individual, and therefore sacrosanct. The Government's scheme was ingenious—and probably quite unworkable. It was a scheme of counterbalancing fluctuation. If private investment went down, public investment would go up, and so the total level of expenditure would be maintained, employment would be kept high and stable, and no established god would be offended very much.

Beveridge does not mind how many gods he offends. He states his fundamental very clearly and never departs from it, and it is the only god in his book. "The first rule," he says, "is that total outlay at all times must be sufficient for full employment. This is a categorical imperative taking precedence over all other rules—."

He sees, too, what the Government either did not see, or seeing refused to admit, that we should not attack unemployment as such. We should pursue objectives so great that the whole labor of the nation would not be fully adequate to accomplish them. These objectives are, of course, the normal ones of any economy, implying the raising of the national income by increased production, but also they are social in their meaning, for it is no sweat shop that is intended, but a country in which there is no squalor or want or ignorance, not merely one in which there is no idleness. For such grand and noble objects a new sense of values is necessary.

Bypasses All Controversy

The Beveridge policy "bypasses the socialist-capitalist controversy. It can be accepted by those who desire socialism at once, by those who oppose socialism at any time, and by those who are prepared to judge private enterprise on its merits in the light of experience." This is some-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

A Capitalist Looks at Russia

By P. M. RICHARDS

ARE you one of those who believe that, because Russia has shown such power in this war, her way of life must necessarily be better than ours? If so, you should be sure to read "Report on the Russians", by an American newspaperman, William L. White. The book itself isn't out yet, but the first half of a condensation of it appears in the December *Reader's Digest*. White accompanied Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, on the latter's visit to Russia last summer when he had an interview with Stalin. A feature of that interview (reported by Johnston in the *Reader's Digest* for October) was Foreign Commissar Molotov's statement: "I always approve of Marshal Stalin's decisions", with Stalin's amused comment: "Mr. Johnston, you didn't really expect Mr. Molotov to disagree with me, did you?" Yet Russia-worshippers assert that Russia is a democracy!

Johnston and White were shown a number of Rusian war industries. At first I was inclined to think that White's criticisms of them showed definite anti-Russian bias, until I decided that a fairer title for his book would be "A Capitalist Looks Critically at Russia". He found much to criticise, in particular the conditions of Russia's workers.

A Soviet war factory worker, White says, receives a wage of from $20 to $40 for a 66-hour week. However, he has various privileges, including the right to get his meals in the factory's restaurant at a price of five roubles for three meals (a rouble has a purchasing power, in terms of rationed Soviet goods, of about eight cents). Says White: "A Russian belongs to his job. He and his family usually sleep in an apartment house which his factory owns. He probably eats, in his factory dining room, food raised on his factory's farm. His children attend a day nursery which the factory maintains; they play games and go to movies in its culture palace. Workers go on vacations when the factory can spare them, on trains which it designates, to resorts and workers' rest homes which it controls." Truly a socialist utopia. The worker has everything provided for him, and security—just like a canary in its cage. But 66 hours a week!

Bad Operating Conditions in Factories

White tells of conditions in a factory manufacturing the Stormovik plane for the Red Air Force, which he says prove to be true of most Soviet war factories. The factory "is poorly lighted and unbelievably dirty. It has no production line in the American sense but rather a series of connected piles between bottlenecks, with women waiting idle at their machines for the line to start moving again. It is jammed full of the best American machine tools, but seems to lack proper organization. At one point, the assembly belt is a makeshift canvas affair. The floors throughout are uneven because of holes in the concrete. Piles of metal shavings are everywhere. No one bothers to clean up. Many of the girls wear gunny sacks tied around their feet. Others have crude wooden sandals with an iron nail sticking up between the great and second toes. The girls are moving (by wheelbarrow) a load of unfinished parts which spill when the barrow encounters a bump in the floor. The girls must stop to pick them up. . . . This floor could be repaired at the cost of just one of the expensive lend-lease automatic drills of which this factory has such a profusion, and then its efficiency might rise as much as 25 per cent. A hard-boiled American production man, trying to squeeze the utmost from his workers, would start by making them comfortable with good light and tidy floors, in order to increase the man-hour production rate." White isn't trying to make you despise Russia; he's telling you how a Russian factory looked to his American capitalist eye.

Automobiles Only for Privileged Class

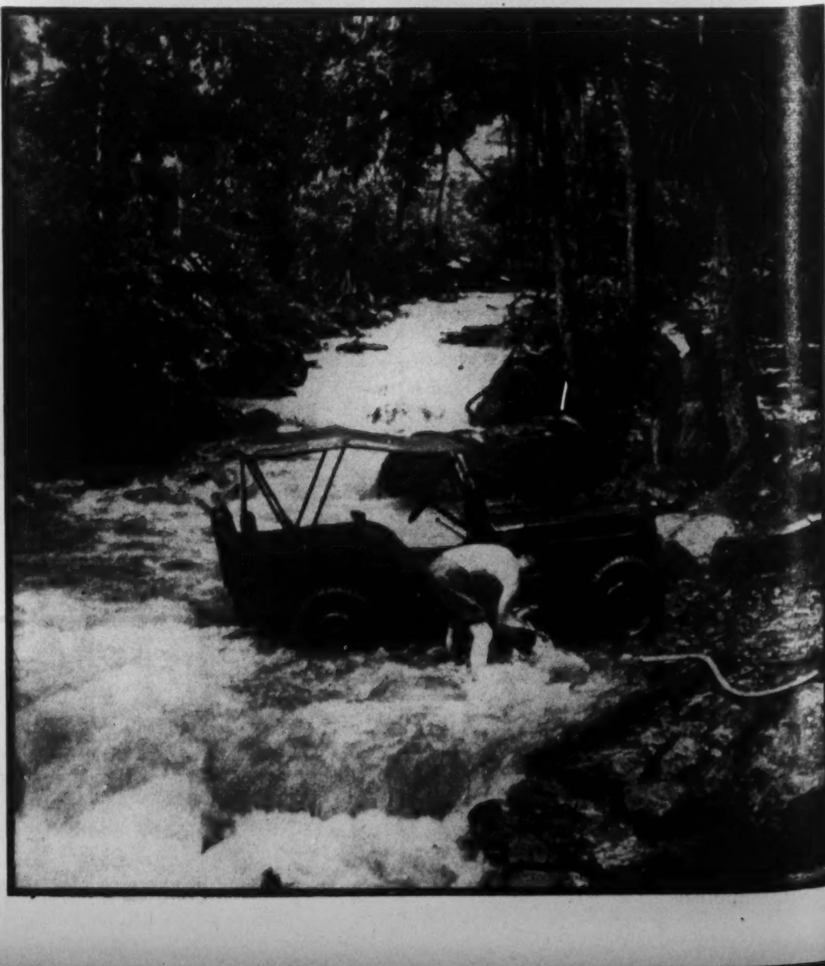
Johnston and White visited the factory which makes the Soviet Union's automobiles. There is only the one automobile factory, turning out one model, "and its entire output goes to the privileged class—top Communists, factory directors and government officials. The car looks rather like a 1935 Oakland sedan. It is a sloppy engineering job. . . ." However, White admits that the car assigned to Johnston and him "always got us there and brought us safely home". Another reflection on Russia's supposedly "classless society" is the fact that the factories have three standards of meals and of dining rooms for their staffs. The foremen have a better lunchroom and better food than the workers, and the engineers do better than the foremen. The factory "director" in his special dining room (he receives $800 a month) has a luncheon menu which reads like that of a luxurious hotel.

Why do Russians like Communism? Says White: "Slowly I am beginning to understand this place and its people. Suppose you had been born and had spent all your life in a moderately well-run penitentiary, which kept you working hard, and provided a bunk to sleep in, three daily meals, and enough clothes to keep you warm. Suppose the walls were covered with posters explaining that freedom and justice could be found only within its walls; that outside there were only disorder, strikes, uncertainty, unemployment and exploitation of workers, while this place was being run only for your benefit. Suppose it was explained that the warden and the guards were there largely to protect you from the malevolent outside world. Needless to say, if anyone tried to release you or menaced you with a parole, you would fight like a tiger."

End of Fight for Burma Road Now Almost in Sight

Allied troops are advancing so rapidly in North Burma, the end of the fight to reopen the Burma Road now is almost in sight. While Chinese troops have helped turn the tide against the Japs, the bulk of the forces fighting in North Burma are British — men whose gay courage has turned the filth and sweat of a jungle war into a grim and inspiring adventure along the road to Tokyo. Above: a forward patrol probes through Burma swampland. Below: Typical British Tommies are these two, one from Essex, the other from Nottingham, firing a three-inch mortar.

Below: the inevitable jeep gets a quick wash-up in a rain-swollen river.



(*Continued from Page 42*)

thing new. Sir William does not cry out against private enterprise or against socialism.

He admits no right to property. But he says whatever serves best to employ fully in such a way as to forward the essential aims of society is acceptable, whatever it is called. So far as state control goes, his concern is not that it should be over the means of supply, but over the volume of expenditure, "socializing demand rather than production," and to this end he would have a National Investment Board, to encourage and regulate private investment, and a National Budget less concerned with a monetary balance than with the manpower balance.

Following his categorical imperative with the zeal of a religious disciple, Sir William sees the problem of international trade through the spectacles of full employment. He is not for free trade or protection as such. He wants free multilateral trade, but is prepared to be a protectionist or a bilateralist if it is shown that control of imports is necessary for full employment. There is, in this argument, nothing permanently valuable in international trade until all the countries have got full employment, or got very near to it.

Two Social Philosophies

What comes out of all this? The first reflection must be that Sir William is less than usually farseeing in supposing that he has bypassed the socialist-capitalist controversy. This is not a purely economic division of thought. It is a conflict between two social philosophies, and the Socialist will have one set of objectives that a country should pursue, and the capitalist another.

It is very well for Sir William to talk of the issue between private enterprise and socialization as an operative issue of which works best, but the good socialist would have socialism even if it were proved to be less efficient than individualism, and the good individualist would have free enterprise at all costs. Politically, the Beveridge program is only ankle-deep in understanding of the fundamental cleavage here.

From this proceeds the second reflection, that whether the plan admits it or not it involves, with its "socialization of demand", its National Investment Board, and its "manpower budgets," a new responsibility for government, which implies a corresponding new power by which government may discharge its responsibility.

It is idle to talk of what amounts to extensive government control over the spending of money and in the same breath to say that this is compatible with private enterprise. It could be argued that state control of the means of production would be less complete nationalization than state control of the means of spending and investing, for it is in the allocation of private resources that the essence of free enterprise resides.

A third consideration, that the plan pays a greater tribute to the "individuality of the individual" in its statements of principle than in its practical propositions, must, one supposes, inevitably flow from what is finally an economic analysis. To the economist a man, at best, is a producer of wealth, and in Sir William's proposals it is possible to see too bland an acceptance of the idea that the producer of wealth will go wherever he can best produce it.

The Human Factor

In hard fact, he will not, just like that. A man will prefer to go short but stay where his roots are, rather than be uprooted and transplanted to some other place. There is this, which is deeply human, and there is the element of calculation, that the worker may say, as he has so often said before, that there is still a chance of new productive opportunity if he stays put and still a chance that if he moves his new and more profitable economic function may disappear in time.

But when this is said, it remains that Beveridge's new contribution to political economy is of great value. The dovecotes that it is fluttering will be the better for it, and the conceptions that it attacks should have been attacked long ago. What will now engage expert attention will be to see how far the preconceptions which moved the Government to such gyrations in its program for full employment will militate now against the bolder advocacy of Sir William. The fact that he has shown himself an able House of Commons debater promises some energetic dispute in that consenting chamber.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Manitoba's Snow Lake Area Said to be Assured of Production

By JOHN M. GRANT

FURTHER and more intense prospecting of the Snow Lake gold area of Manitoba is warranted, J. M. Harrison, of the geological survey of Canada, recently informed the Ottawa branch of the C.I.M.M. The field, he said, is already assured of production as the Howe Sound Company proposes to follow up, as soon as possible, diamond drilling indications of a large medium grade mine and Northern Canada and Pioneer Mines will begin diamond drilling on their several promising showings soon after the first of the year. In the same general area the Wekusko is to be opened up underground by a group of mining companies, and other properties will also no doubt be further examined. A geological survey party was engaged in detailed geological mapping of the Snow Lake area this year and while this work is not complete indications are that the field is one of promise.

•

An all-weather road now being constructed from the railway near Herb Lake to the Snow Lake area is making satisfactory progress. The road is being built privately to serve the Howe Sound property (Nor-Acme) where a large tonnage of medium grade ore has been indicated by diamond drilling. Howe Sound is already proceeding with a clearing for the surface mining plant and mill. It is hoped permission can be secured to go ahead with underground development in the near future.

•

Dividend distributions by Canadian mining companies for the first 11 months of 1944 indicate that payments this year will be considerably down from last year. Up to the end of November there has been a decline of over $8,000,000, from the like period in 1943. Payments so far this year are $58,664,485 as compared with $66,731,098. In November distributions of $954,721, were down from $1,395,411 for November, 1943, and from $1,661,012 for November, 1942. Only six companies paid dividends last month against 10 in November a year ago.

•

It will be welcome news to the shareholders of Stadacona Rouyn Mines Limited, which has been in liquidation for five years, to learn that at last the assets have been transferred to a new company. Under a compromise arrangement between the groups which had presented proposals to reorganize the company, Mr. Justice Boyer, in Superior Court, Montreal, ordered the assets transferred to Stadacona Mines (1944) Limited, a 5,000,000 share company, on a share-for-share basis. Officers and directors of the new company are representative of Ventures Limited, and the reorganization committee, both of which had made proposals for reorganization.

•

Although development work was seriously affected by the labor shortage, O'Brien Gold Mines was able during the fiscal year ended Septem-

(*Continued on Page 48*)

(*Number two of a series*)

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Whether this movement is to be healthy or the reverse, will depend, to a large extent, on those who constitute the normal 'Intelligence Corps' of capital, and since a vast amount of capital is going to move into a new position, it behooves 'Intelligence' to take steps to learn something about the new ground.

Canadian mining, in its many phases, presents a healthy and most fascinating field for 'risk' capital. Those, who in past years, were sufficiently interested to watch the growth of Canadian mining, saw many instances of a small venture at the extreme risk stage, evolve into an investment in a giant corporation, whose assets, revealed and potential, place behind common stock a solid value unsurpassed in even the bond field except by top level trustee securities.

Those who have timidly refused to watch this massive and inspiring spectacle of industrial growth, even from a remote seat in the grand-stand, have missed many interesting things. They have missed, for instance, the process by which the early 'one mine' companies have used their accumulating knowledge to perpetuate themselves by reaching out for additional properties and interests, until they have, as corporations, acquired a probable life-span beyond that of any man now living—allowing, of course, for human error in judgment which may occur in any industry, and also allowing for the hazard of governmental interference.

Many of the new exploration companies are following the same practice, and they have advantages never enjoyed by the older companies at the same stage of life. They draw freely from a pool of knowledge created and constantly refreshed by Dominion and Provincial geological and metallurgical research. They have equipment and 'know-how' undreamed of when Hollinger was discovered. They have the plane and radio as against the canoe and dog-team. They have the priceless advantage of speed and precision of action when the time element is so vitally important.

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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of January, 1945 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of December, 1944.

G. H. ROGERS,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 22, 1944.

The B. Greening Wire Company,
LIMITED
Common Dividend No. 29

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on November 27th, 1944, a dividend of Fifteen cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable January 2nd, 1945 to shareholders of record December 1st, 1944.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ont., November 28th, 1944.

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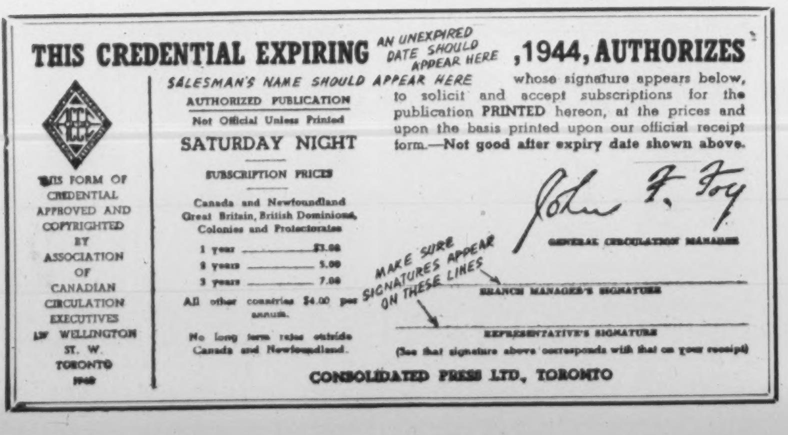
SATURDAY NIGHT



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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

J. M. M., Montreal, Que.—An extensive diamond drilling campaign is being carried out by STEELOY MINING CORP. on 14 claims, on which it has a working option, in Duparquet township, Quebec, a short distance east of Beattie Gold. Two parallel porphyry bodies are reported disclosed, the southern having given gold values up to $8.70 across 15 feet and the northern or main porphyry mass has developed more than 100 feet of well-mineralized and altered porphyry. Sampling of this latter section gave over 48 feet of continuous values in which assays up to $6.50 in gold have been obtained. Drilling of this orebody is stated to have proven a length of 350 feet of from medium to high grade gold values and both ends are reported still open. Steeloy officials believe great length will be established as gold-bearing porphyry carrying values up to $24 per ton have been discovered 2,000 feet to the east on the strike of the present workings. The company's consulting engineer states the drills are operating on a major fault and regards the outlook as promising. A molybdenite property is also held in Preissac township, Quebec, and the management is hopeful of the outlook for after the war operation in production of this metal. A share interest is held in Mills Red Gold Mines.

T. L. D., Barrie, Ont.—Apparently the declaration of a payment of $1 on arrears of dividends in addition to the regular annual payment of $1 on the 5% preferred stock of INTERNATIONAL PAINTS (CANADA) LTD. indicates that higher net earnings will be shown for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1944, for it marks the highest total yet paid on these shares. The two previous years, a total of $1.50 per share was paid and in the six previous years to that a total of $1.25 per share was paid on the stock.

F. M. L., Barrie, Ont.—If it is a long-term investment you desire, I would retain shares of CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING CO. OF CANADA, which are now yielding around 5 per cent. The shares, however, have appreciated sharply this year, moving up from a low of $38.50 to a high of $55.25. The upturn is attributable to the excitement in the Yellowknife area, where it has large interests, and to the better prospects for the postwar period for its two principal products, lead and zinc. Obviously considerable of the investment buying is in anticipation of the future outlook for the company.

B. E. K., Welland, Ont.—BATHURST POWER & PAPER CO.'S operations for nine months to Sept. 30 showed net profits before taxes of $440,980 compared with $699,482 for 1943 period. Allowing for Bathurst's estimate of income taxes of 40%, there would be a balance of $264,588 available for dividends against $419,000, or 66 cents on the "A" stock against $1.05 for 9 months of 1943 and $1.35 for the full year. Net for the third quarter is indicated at $162,218 before taxes compared with $325,083 for the third quarter of 1943. The report sent out to shareholders states that figures are not comparable with last year's as a reduction in depreciation on mill buildings and machinery this year, retroactive to Jan. 1, under a ruling

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Build Up 50% Cash Reserve

BY HARUSPEX

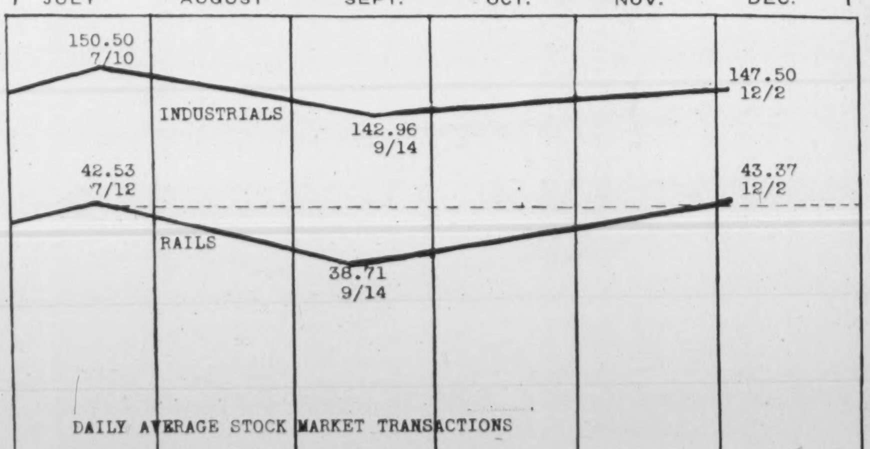
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

THE SHORT TERM, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the late July 1944 high points of 150.50 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 42.53 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

Over the past four months stock prices have fluctuated in a relatively narrow range. This development comes following an advance of nearly two years duration. It represents the not uncommon pause during which the market digests more recent news developments and awaits the next major impulse to upward or downward movement. Coming, in the current instance, at a time when one of the two major wars is believed at not far from an end, it is probable that the market is giving attention to the problems that will arise following termination of the struggle in Europe and the beginning, in the United States, of conversion from war to peace. Among these problems are a substantial deflation of governmental expenditures, decreased industrial activity and employment, liquidation of government inventories, and the financial as well as physical readjustment of various industrial companies to reconversion. At the same time will be posed the great question of postwar relations among the major powers.

While, as previously discussed herein, we can see the possibility, though by no means certainty, of a brief, sharp rally in the stock market at the time in immediate celebration of and relief over the European war's ending, we believe the broader effects will be toward lower prices. Accordingly, we regard the current relatively favorable price level as one affording an opportunity for the building up by investors of cash reserves totaling half of the stock fund. Particularly to be weeded out of accounts, in our opinion, are speculative issues, representing marginal companies, that showed poor earnings in prewar years but now have large war orders or otherwise are beneficiaries of the increased spending engendered by war activities.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



DAILY AVERAGE STOCK MARKET TRANSACTIONS

JULY	AUGUST	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1,129,000	830,000	664,000	701,000	783,000	762,000

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

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Assets Exceed $61,000,000

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FIRE and WINDSTORM

Our 60th year
MUTUAL SERVICE WITH SECURITY

112

The
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1944, payable January 2nd, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1944.

By Order of the Board
E. W. McNEILL
Secretary

Dated at Toronto,
October 19, 1944.

of the Income Tax Department, has added $48,934 to profits, included in the amount of $440,980. Net working capital at Sept. 30 stood at $4,447,403 as against $4,889,636 at the end of 1943, the reduction, presumably, being due to capital expenditures.

T. D. B., Burlington, Ont.—As yet little can be said about the speculative merits of either LA SALLE YELLOWKNIFE or LAROMA MIDLOTHIAN. The former company was formed to take over and explore a promising gold discovery some 55 air miles from Yellowknife. Numerous quart veins were uncovered in preliminary work in a big shearing and first grab samples gave high values in gold. A small drill is now in operation on the No. 1 shear to test several of the known veins to a depth of 200 feet, and a heavier drill is to be delivered shortly to work on the No. 2 zone. Two samples taken in sulphides from the No. 2 shear ran 0.55 oz. across 3½ feet and 0.42 oz. across 5.0 feet. Some of the quartz veinlets in the two shears, particularly No. 1, have given values in ounces over narrow widths. The first drill hole at Laroma Midlothian, the property comprising the discovery group in Midlothian township which brought about a large gold rush, failed to show anything of commercial interest. However, officials believe a considerable amount of drilling will be necessary to properly test the property. An extensive drilling program has been laid out to test the two known wide carbonate zones and there is $100,000 in the treasury. Liberal quantities of visible gold were found in a surface pit near where the first drill hole was put down.

W. C. H., Peterboro, Ont.—Ample supplies of raw materials are now available for full scale production by CONSUMERS GLASS CO., states the president, E. J. Brunning. With its productive facilities fully occupied throughout the year, resulting in an increase in production, the company has reported an increase in operating profit for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1944, to $1,516,969 from $1,466,425 the previous year. Depreciation was increased from $96,803 to $106,475 and provision for taxes, after deducting the refundable portion, was $710,850 as against $694,368. There remained a total net income of $679,950 or $2.13 per share on the capital stock as compared with $657,235 or $2.06 per share the previous year and $857,745 or $2.68 per share two years ago. Of the latest year's net, $1.89 per share represented retainable net income as compared with $1.81 per share the year before. Thus the $2 annual dividend rate again failed to be covered by distributable net income by a narrow margin and surplus was drawn on to the extent of $36,558 as compared with a withdrawal of $59,805 the previous year. However the rate appears to be well assured for the company still has earned surplus accumulated since 1938 of approximately $3.60 per share, which can be used to cover the small deficits. The already powerful financial position was further strengthened with net working capital increased from $2,228,315 to $2,287,886. Cash was increased from $496,793 to $765,585 while marketable securities of $1,000,000 showed little change from the previous year's figure of $1,072,285.

F. A., Kingston, Ont.—An unusual record for low cost gold production from marginal grade ore has been established by MATACHEWAN CONSOLIDATED MINES. The average per ton recovery from ore milled last year was $2.90 and costs $2.38 per ton. With the shaft completed to 1,800 feet (12th level) the millheads are expected to improve when ore can be drawn from above the 10th level. Diamond drilling below the 1,550-foot horizon indicates the downward extension of the prophyry orebody. The labor shortage has lowered the milling rate and reduced output, as well as ore reserves, and development is almost at a standstill. In the first nine months of the current year profit was $68,747 as against $108,364 for the corresponding period of 1943. As of December 31, 1943, probable ore reserves were estimated at 1,150,200 tons of average grade of 0.108 oz. gold per ton, and in addition 383,000 tons of "possible" ore having a grade of 0.114 oz. per ton. In 1943, approximately 250,000 tons were treated as compared with 315,000 in 1942. Net working capital at the beginning of the year was $431,664.

R. M. N., Sudbury, Ont.—It was recently announced by SMELTER GOLD MINES that financial arrangements were being made this season to carry out some exploration on its holdings in the Yellowknife area, adjoining the Thompson-Lundmark property. A number of quartz veins up to five feet in width have been reported. Smelter also still holds its original property in the God's Lake area of Manitoba and a group of claims adjoining Wampum Gold Mines, in Northwestern Ontario.

Imperial Varnish & Color Co. Ltd.

RELIEF from wartime shortages of labor and materials and from current high rates of taxation should be beneficial to the Imperial Varnish & Color Co. Limited. There is a good demand for the company's products and this demand should be implemented in the post-war period when industry returns to normal operations and projects which have had to be postponed are proceeded with. In the annual report for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1944, T. F. Monpenny, president, drew attention to the company's liquid position which he said should facilitate the return to peace time business, when offiicials hope that the reduced expenditures of the war will enable the company to show something in the way of further improvement in profits. The change over from war to peace operations will present no problems for Imperial Varnish and in the meantime earnings are showing a good margin over the increased annual dividend rate of 60c per share on the common stock.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1944, amounted to $71,302 including $4,714 refundable tax, compared with $73,132, including $17,280 refundable tax, for 1942-1943, and with $109,198 for 1939-1940. The 1943-1944 net was equal to $1.03 per share, of which 94c was retained, and that for 1942-1943 to $1.06 per share, of which 74c was retained. Surplus of $503,863 at August 31, 1944, was an increase from $400,794 at August 31, 1940.

The company has always maintained a good liquid position, with a net working capital showing a consistent increase annually from $569,722 at August 31, 1940, to $713,024 at August 31, 1944. At the end of the last fiscal year cash and investments aggregating $280,980 were well in excess of current liabilities of $161,704.

The outstanding capital at August 31, 1944, consisted of 10,722 shares of preferred stock of no par value and 53,610 no par value common shares. The preferred shares are entitled to cumulative annual dividends of $1.50 per share, participate share for share in distribution in any one year of more than $1.50 a share on the common, are callable on 30 days notice at $30 per share, with the company having the right to purchase for redemption in the market, and are convertible share for share into common stock. The company has no funded debt.

Dividends are paid to date on the preferred stock. The annual dividend rate on the common stock was increased from 50c to 60c a share with the distribution of a quarterly dividend of 15c December 1st. Dividends had been on the present common since issued in 1940 at the annual rate of 50c a share, with extras of 10c per share paid in 1941, 1942, 1943, and 1944.

The Imperial Varnish & Color Co. Limited was incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act by letters patent in 1899 and the business has been operated continuously since that date. The company manufactures and sells varnishes, lacquers, enamels, paints, dry colors and protective coatings. Principal properties and plant are located in Toronto.

Price range and price earnings ratio follows:

	Price Range		Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio		Dividend Per Share
	High	Low		High	Low	
1944	13½	9⅝	$1.03-a	13.1	9.3	$0.60
1943	10	8	1.06-a	9.4	7.5	0.60
1942	9	7½	1.59	5.7	4.7	0.60
1941	—	—	1.95	—	—	0.50
1910	—	—	1.73	—	—	(b)
1939	—	—	1.11	—	—	(b)
Average 1942-1944, inclusive				8.8	6.8	
Approximate Current Ratio				13.1		
Approximate Current Yield				4.4%		

Note—Shares listed April, 1942. High and low for 1944 to date.
a—Includes 9c. per share refundable tax 1944 and 32c. a share 1943.
(b)—Dividends paid on old capitalization.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended August 31	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit	$ 71,302-x	$ 73,132-x	$101,450	$120,804	$109,198
Surplus	503,863	485,525	477,922	439,721	400,794
Current Assets	874,728	901,819	908,733	861,062	706,487
Current Liabilities	161,704	200,749	227,261	214,712	146,765
Net Working Capital	713,024	701,070	681,472	646,350	559,722
Cash, investments	280,980	338,461	332,678	203,924	189,058

x—Includes $4,714 refundable tax 1944 and $17,280 1943.

The Cost is Low

Even if your estate is not large do not let unfounded fears regarding costs deter you from enjoying the peace of mind which comes from enlisting this corporation's efficient administration. In fact the modest cost may be saved many times over through the enlistment of our long and wide experience. Ask for our booklets on Wills, Insurance Trusts, Living Trusts and Management Service.

CAPITAL TRUST
CORPORATION LIMITED
MONTREAL OTTAWA TORONTO

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 66

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Forty cents (40c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending December 31st, 1944 payable by cheque dated January 15th, 1945, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on December 30th, 1944. Such cheques will be mailed on January 15th, 1945, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,
J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.
Vancouver, B.C.
December 1st 1944.

WESTERN GROCERS
LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

On the Preference Shares, 1¾% ($1.75) for the current quarter;

On the Common Shares, 75c per share;

Payable January 15th, 1945, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1944.

By order of the Board.
W. P. Riley,
President.

ATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION
LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of enty-five cents (25c) per share has been eclared for the quarter ending December st, 1944, payable on January 15th, 1945, to areholders of record at the close of usiness December 15th, 1944

By order of the Board.
H. J. FARNAN,
Secretary.

3.50% to 3.75% Interest Return

An Attractive Municipal Bond

Steady improvement in the financial position of the City of Victoria during the past five years and its present credit standing have enabled the refunding of the City's entire outstanding funded debt.

New Issue

City of Victoria 3½% and 3¾% Bonds

Due January 2, 1956-75

Callable at par after January 2, 1955
in reverse order of maturities

Prices: To yield from 3.50% to 3.75%
according to maturity

Descriptive circular and information regarding the redemption of the presently outstanding City of Victoria Bonds gladly furnished upon request.

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Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London,
Correspondents in New York and London, England.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 68

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending December 30th, 1944, payable January 15th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 30th, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 79

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 50c per share on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending December 31st, 1944, with a bonus of 75c per share, has this day been declared payable on the 15th day of January, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 12th day of December, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
J. E. RILEY,
Secretary.
Montreal, P.Q.,
December 4th, 1944.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Prevention of Fraudulent Claims in Interest of Honest Insured

By GEORGE GILBERT

An insurance company would soon lose its standing with both agents and the insuring public if it became generally known as a reluctant loss payer or one inclined to deny liability on purely technical grounds, or to delay payment with the object of inducing the insured to accept less than the amount claimed.

At the same time, insurance companies, in order to keep their premium charges within reasonable bounds, must take precautions to protect their funds against inroads by dishonest persons who present claims for fictitious losses or who grossly exaggerate the losses they have sustained.

IT IS well known by those who handle the settlement of claims for insurance companies that many of the people who greatly exaggerate the losses they have sustained or who present entirely fictitious claims under their policies have the peculiar idea that it is not morally wrong to defraud an insurance company. They feel that if they can get ahead of the company, they are entitled to do so. They argue that they are only doing what the company would do to them if it got the chance—that is, get out of paying the full amount they should pay or of paying anything for that matter.

As a rule, these people are by no means dyed-in-the-wool criminals, and, indeed, in their ordinary social and commercial relations they may even enjoy a good reputation In some cases, strange as it may seem, it is the insured himself who contributes most to the defeat of the fraudulent claim. It is the experience of claim men that as the investigation proceeds and begins to take an ominous direction, the insured is seized with the fear that his fraud is about to be discovered, and hastens to withdraw his claim, preferring not to become more and more involved until he reaches a point beyond which he cannot turn back. On the other hand, since any plan to defraud an insurance company is almost invariably contrived and executed in secret, it is difficult to obtain direct evidence to prove the fraud and the investigator must depend largely upon circumstantial evidence to make out his case.

It is not always recognized that the investigation of claims for the purpose of separating the honest ones from the dishonest ones is distinctly in the interest of the general body of policyholders. As the amount of the losses measures the amount which, in addition to the amount for expenses and a margin of profit, must be collected from the insured if the insurance company is to remain solvent and continue in business, payment of fraudulent or dishonest claims increases the amount of the premium charge and thus adds to the cost of insurance to honest policyholders.

While there is scarcely a type of insurance on the market in which dishonesty and loose morals cannot enter as an additional hazard and a costly one to the insurance carrier, the health and accident and disability business seems to be one in which the detection and proof of fraud and dishonesty presents particularly difficult problems. What has been sold as disability coverage has been used by the purchaser for the purpose of providing him with old age insurance, unemployment insurance and balm for injured feelings.

Many of those who have a legitimate claim for temporary disability try to stretch it far beyond what is fair and reasonable. When once on the indemnity rolls of the insurance company, they develop a powerful reluctance to get off. They recover their health, but, as one experienced claim investigator has said, they lose their morale, and are afraid, literally afraid, to go back to work, as they fear their ability to resume economic obligations.

Prolong Indemnity Period

In most such cases they have memorized the symptoms of their labelled ailments and keep repeating them when questioned, and, finding their family doctors easy to convince, wonder if they can also convince the insurance companies by subjective assertions. Often they finally sell themselves on the idea that it is more advantageous to draw the monthly indemnity as long as they can rather than to go back to work.

In one case recently cited an insurance company had paid out $29,000 under an alleged angina pectoris claim. The claimant was a physician, and was very clever in the technique he used to deceive the insurance companies carrying his insurance. He knew that roughly about twenty per cent of angina pectoris cases do not have any physical evidence of this disabling condition; that their blood pressure is within range of normal; that their pulse rate is about normal; that electrocardiographs show normal or approximately so; and that the individual has nothing to be found objectively.

In other words, all such a person would have would be his own complaint of a terrific paroxysmal pain, characteristic of a true angina, running down into the left arm or through the chest periodically. It appears that this physician had a $750 a month health and accident policy split up among three companies, and when this alleged condition developed he sold his practice and retired to a country home among wooded hills, built a high fence around the estate, with fierce dogs on the property, so that no company investigator could get near enough to see if he did any work.

Physicians Uphold Claim

For some time no one doubted that the physician was anything but the sick man he professed to be. Although a number of cardiologists examined him and agreed that their findings did not prove angina, they evidently believed the story of these regular paroxysmal pains told by their fellow physician, and wound up their reports with the statement that they believed he had angina pectoris and was a total disability case.

Finally, the medical director of one of the companies carrying the insurance decided to call in Dr. Orlando F. Scott, psychiatrist-director of the National Detection of Deception Laboratories, Inc., the inventor of the lie-detector, and a medico-legal consultant for a number of insurance companies and self-insurers.

In due course the claimant physician was invited to take the lie test. He agreed to do so and appeared before Dr. Scott to whom he related in minute detail the nature, extent and severity of his seizures and attacks. After his case had been gone over thoroughly, the physician was examined to ascertain his fitness mentally and physically to take the lie test, because it appears that about twenty-five per cent of the population have some ailment or functional disorder that makes them unsuitable for a polygraph or blood-pressure test, which was being used when this claim was investigated.

From the records of this case, it is shown that the physician was subjected to the lie test, which disclosed that he was not telling the truth about his condition; that he had no angina pectoris; and that his complaints of "anginal attacks" were pure fabrications perpetrated with premeditation over a period of years for the sole purpose of defrauding the insurance companies. As a result of these disclosures, the insurance companies stopped further benefit payments and cancelled off the risk. The physician made no attempt to enforce payment.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you inform me as to the financial position, so far as Canadian members are concerned, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen? I would like to know what their assets are in this country and what their liabilities amount to. Does this organization show a surplus in the Dominion?

—B. R. J., Stratford, Ont.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is regularly licensed in this country as a fraternal benefit society. At the end of 1943 its total assets in Canada were $4,723,011, made up of: Bonds and debentures, $4,546,560; cash, $27,589; interest and rents due and accrued, $34,823; policy loans

E. G. BURTON **ROBT. H. REID** **S. M. WEDD**

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the appointment of three new Directors, Mr. E. G. Burton, General Manager of The Robert Simpson Company Limited, Mr. Robert H. Reid, Managing Director of The London Life Insurance Company, London, Ont., and Mr. S. M. Wedd, General Manager of the Bank.

Mr. Burton has been General Manager of The Robert Simpson Company Limited since 1937 after varied and valuable experience in merchandising with that Company and the Carson Pirie Scott Company in Chicago. In addition to his position as General Manager of The Robert Simpson Company Limited, Mr. Burton is Administrator of Retail Trade in Canada of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Mr. Reid entered the Investment Department of The London Life Insurance Company in 1933 after experience in investment banking in Toronto. In 1936 he was appointed Executive Assistant of The London Life Insurance Company, Director and Member of the Executive Committee in 1938, and Managing Director in 1941.

Mr. Wedd was appointed General Manager of the Bank in 1942 following a term of five years as Assistant General Manager and of nine years as Chief Inspector at the Head Office of the Bank at Toronto. At the present time Mr. Wedd is President of The Canadian Bankers' Association. *Photograph of S. M. Wedd by Karsh.*

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Broker as you would
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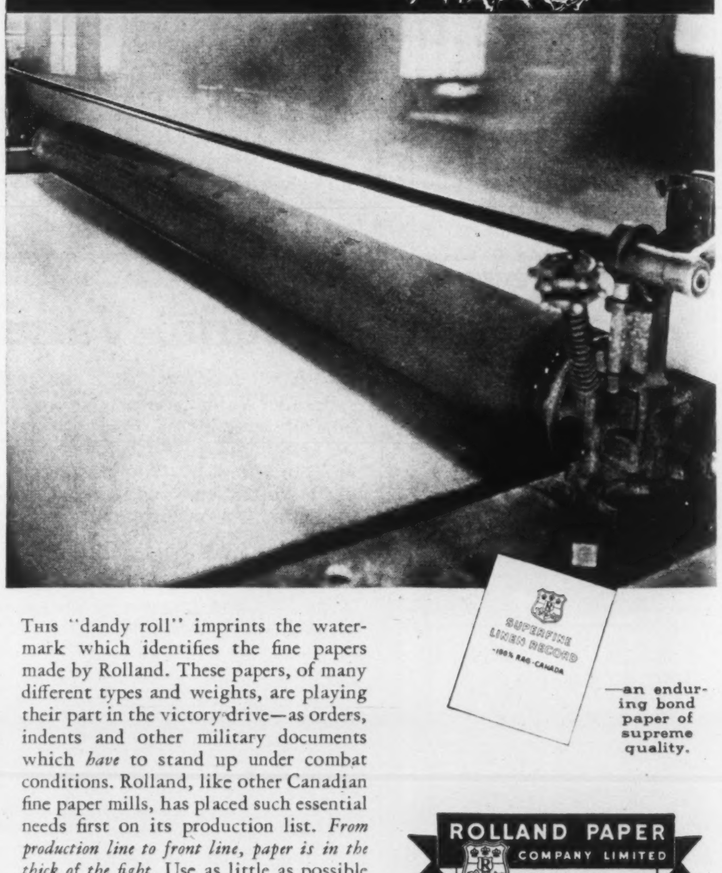
Making our Mark - on the Nazis



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E. D. GOODERHAM, *President* A. W. EASTMURE, *Managing Director*

and liens, $113,706; outstanding premiums, $70; all other assets, $254. Its total liabilities in Canada were $2,953,713, as follows: Policy reserves, $2,594,530; outstanding claims, $99,347; miscellaneous liability under contracts, $257,197; provision for profits, $38,818; special reserves, $40,500; all other liabilities, $23,321. Thus its assets in Canada exceeded its liabilities in Canada by $1,769,298. All claims are readily collectable and it is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance.

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Editor, About Insurance:

I am interested in ascertaining if possible the total amounts actually paid out year by year during the past ten or fifteen years under the total and permanent disability clause by the life insurance companies doing business in Canada. I understand that the old form of disability clause has not been obtainable for some years and that only a few companies now issue a modified form at a higher rate. Is official information available showing just what has been and is being paid out under such disability claims?

—H. J. C., Hamilton, Ont.

Such information with respect to the life insurance companies operating in Canada under Dominion registry is available in the annual reports of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa. Total disbursements in Canada by these companies for disability claims year by year for the past fifteen years have been as follows: 1943, $3,030,972; 1942, $3,227,922; 1941, $3,318,733; 1940, $3,358,548; 1939, $3,264,309; 1938, $3,167,299; 1937, $3,203,553; 1936, $3,173,685; 1935, $2,983,416; 1934, $3,006,885; 1933, $2,725,994; 1932, $2,395,120; 1931, $2,266,242; 1930, $1,797,553; 1929, $1,306,593.

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Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to get some information about a company called the American Home Fire Insurance Company, with head office in New York. What is its position so far as Canadian policyholders are concerned? Is it regularly licensed here and what are its assets in this country? How about settlement of claims?

—L. C. N., London, Ont.

American Home Fire Insurance Company, with head office at New York and Canadian head office at Montreal, was incorporated in 1928, and has been doing business in Canada since October 16, 1929. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $116,390 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At the end of 1943 its total assets in Canada were $184,842, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $94,724, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $90,118. Policyholders are amply protected and the company is safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable, in the local courts if necessary.

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Company Reports

Sherwin-Williams

DESPITE a materially increased level of business which was reflected in a considerable expansion in operating profits, net earnings, after all charges, of the Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada Ltd. for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1944 were only slightly ahead of those for the preceding fiscal year. Due to the increase in outstanding common shares (to 224,720 shares from 200,000 shares as at August 31, 1943) arising from acquisition during the year of the business of the Lowe Brothers Co., Ltd., net per share of common for the fiscal year under review was equal to only 97 cents a share as compared with $1.07 a share year before.

Comparison of net earnings was affected by increase in the tax bill for latest year to $1,159,000 from $733,700 in the previous year. Tax deductions in both years include refundable portion of e.p. tax; which amounted to $163,653 for the 1943-44 fiscal year and $84,050 for 1942-43. This indicates net earnings, including refundable e.p. tax, of $1.70 for the year under review as compared with $1.49 for the preceding year.

In presenting the report, D. A. Whittaker, president of the company, states that scarcities of raw materials, shortage of labor and continued retrictions, arising out of the war effort, were met with during the year and general costs of operation showed increases arising from these factors. Demand for the company's product, both on behalf of the war effort and for civilian use, continued.

The balance sheet reveals wide improvement during the year under review both in net working capital and in cash position. With current assets $830,000 higher at $7,763,006 and current liabilities up only $170,000 at $1,982,279, net working capital shows an increase of about $665,000 at $5,781,727.

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Dominion Bank

THE Dominion Bank, in its 74th annual statement for the 12 months ended October 31, 1944, shows a strong liquid position, substantially higher deposits, an increase in investments and in commercial loans. Total assets now exceed $275,000,000, the highest ever published in the history of the bank.

After allowing for Dominion government taxes of $834,508, of which $81,307 is refundable, net profits for the year under review were $925,974 as compared with $914,249 for the previous 12 months.

Total deposits are $247,839,000, compared with $197,718,000 a year ago, an increase for the period of $50,121,000, of which $18,671,000 is in non-interest bearing deposits and $34,835,000 interest-bearing. Balances carried by the Dominion and provincial governments are down some $3,000,000.

Cash assets total $48,290,000, and represent 19 per cent. of public liabilities. Immediately available assets of $196,754,000 are over 77 per cent., of total liabilities to the public.

The bank's total investment securities of $143,636,000, the largest in the history of the institution, show an increase of $38,869,000. They consist of Dominion and provincial government bonds of over $139,000,000 and the balance in municipal and other high-grade securities.

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Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - $4,382,095.84
Surplus - - - - - - 2,431,602.73
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Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
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Winnipeg and Montreal.

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Commissioner S. N. MacEACHERN
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STAR PHOENIX SASKATOON
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THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY

of Canada, Limited

AND WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

For the Year Ending August 31, 1944

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

On behalf of your Directors there is submitted herewith the Consolidated Balance Sheet of your Company, showing the Assets and Liabilities at the end of its fiscal year August 31, 1944, together with the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profits for the year.

Your Auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, have audited the books and accounts and their certificate and report is attached.

In accordance with our usual custom all requisite repairs to and renewals of properties have been proceeded with, and the sum of $105,098.44 has been added to the Reserve for Depreciation, which now amounts to $2,552,359.95.

Care has been exercised in the taking of all inventories, and these have been priced on the basis of cost or market, whichever proved to be the lower.

Scarcities of raw materials, shortages of labor, and continuing restrictions, arising out of the war effort, have been met with during the year, and general costs of operation have shown increases arising from these factors. However, the total volume of business done by the Company during the year showed a substantial gain over last year, and it was this larger volume which enabled us to increase our profit from operations. Demand for our products continued, both on behalf of the war effort and for civilian use as well.

Through an exchange of stock The Lowe Brothers Co. Limited, a Canadian Company, became part of your Organization during the year, and this addition to your operating group as a wholly owned subsidiary is shown by the inclusion in the Consolidated Balance Sheet of the Assets and Liabilities of that Company.

The net profit for the year after all deductions amounted to $459,907.98, as compared with $455,901.66 for the preceding year. The provision for Excess Profits Tax and Income Tax amounted to $1,159,000.00 for the year just closed, as compared with $733,700.00 for the previous year. The total Current Assets of the Company stood at $7,763,006.78 and Current Liabilities at $1,982,279.96, thus leaving a balance of Net Current Assets amounting to $5,780,726.82. Total Earned and Deferred Surplus at the end of the fiscal year was $5,299,524.92.

In the month of June a Director and former President and Chairman of the Company, William Shepherd Fallis, passed away after a long illness, and on November 1st we suffered another great loss in the death of George A. Martin, the Chairman of the Company and a Member of the Board of Directors for many years. Our appreciation of their continued service and devotion to duty for so long a period is gratefully recorded, together with an expression of our deep sense of loss in their passing.

Many of our most valued employees still continue to serve in the Armed Forces of the country, and as a result an increased burden is placed upon the staff as a whole, which they have discharged faithfully and well, and to them the thanks of the Directors and Shareholders are extended.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board.

Montreal, Que.
November 21, 1944.

D. A. WHITTAKER,
President

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AUGUST 31, 1944

ASSETS

PROPERTY ACCOUNT:		
Balance, August 31, 1943, with subsequent additions, less deductions, at cost	$9,709,108.48	
LESS: Reserve for Depreciation	2,552,359.95	$ 7,156,748.53
NOTE: The depreciated value as appraised by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited at December 31, 1934, plus net additions less depreciation provided since that date is $3,465,696.46. The balance of the book value of Property Account is represented by Formulae, Trade Marks, Processes and Goodwill.		
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES:		
Investments, at cost, less reserve	$ 356,275.20	
Advances	52,880.73	409,155.93
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Inventories as determined and certified by the management, and valued on a basis of cost or market, whichever was the lower	$4,027,228.92	
Trade Accounts and Bills Receivable, less reserve	1,960,048.54	
Other Accounts Receivable	145,279.75	
Amounts due from Shareholders	18,210.44	
Dominion of Canada Bonds at cost (market value August 31, 1944, $250,000.00)	250,000.00	
Cash	1,362,239.13	7,763,006.78
REFUNDABLE PORTION OF EXCESS PROFITS TAX		309,569.68
INSURANCE, TAXES AND OTHER PREPAID EXPENSES		63,866.37
		$15,702,347.29

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

WILFRID GAGNON, Director
J. C. NEWMAN, Director

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:			
Seven per cent. Cumulative Preferred—Authorized—40,000 shares of $100.00 each		$4,000,000.00	
Issued—34,600 shares of $100.00 each		$3,460,000.00	
No par value Ordinary—Authorized—225,000 shares			
Issued—At August 31, 1943—200,000 shares	$4,000,000.00		
Issued during the year—24,720 shares	494,400.00	4,494,400.00	$ 7,954,400.00
DUE TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANY			382,014.73
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Trade Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		$ 931,135.58	
Deposit Accounts		50,488.66	
Government and Other Taxes		1,000,655.72	1,982,279.96
RESERVE FOR ALLOWANCES TO RETIRED EMPLOYEES			20,000.00
RESERVE FOR FUTURE DEPRECIATION IN INVENTORY VALUES			64,127.68
EARNED SURPLUS, as per statement attached		$4,989,955.24	
DEFERRED SURPLUS:			
Refundable portion of Excess Profits Tax		309,569.68	5,299,524.92
			$15,702,347.29

Submitted with our Report to the Shareholders dated November 20, 1944

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies for the year ending August 31, 1944, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required, and we report that, in our opinion, the attached Consolidated Balance Sheet at August 31, 1944, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of these Companies.

In accordance with Section 114 of the Companies' Act 1934, we also report that in respect to three partly owned Subsidiary Companies the profits for the year were taken up in these accounts to the extent that dividends were declared therefrom; in respect to the other partly owned Subsidiary Company, the profits for the year have not been taken up in these accounts, but are carried forward on its books.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Auditors.

Montreal, November 20, 1944.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS AND PROFITS

AUGUST 31, 1944

Combined Profit from Operations:			
After deducting all manufacturing, selling and general expenses (except those detailed below) including remuneration amounting in the aggregate to $121,638.25 for services of solicitors and counsel, executive officers and directors, and after providing for bad debts, but before charging depreciation of buildings and equipment			$1,737,453.40
ADD:			
Dividends from Partly Owned Subsidiary Companies and interest on Investments			35,606.34
DEDUCT:			$1,773,059.74
Provision for Depreciation		$ 105,098.44	
Provision for Income and Profits Taxes (including refundable portion thereof $163,653.49)		1,159,000.00	
Allowances paid to Retired Employees		30,294.28	
Loss on sale of Property and Investments		18,759.04	1,313,151.76
NET PROFIT for the year			$ 459,907.98
Earned Surplus, balance at August 31, 1943		$4,905,821.49	
DEDUCT:			
Adjustment of prior years' taxes	$34,628.96		
LESS:			
Reserves no longer required	21,054.73	13,574.23	4,892,247.26
DEDUCT:			$5,352,155.24
Dividends of $7.00 per share paid during the year to Preferred Shareholders of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited		$ 242,200.00	
Dividends on Common Stock		120,000.00	362,200.00
EARNED SURPLUS, balance at August 31, 1944			$4,989,955.24

News of the Mines

(*Contnued from Page* 43)

ber 30, to extend the No. 4 shaft to 3,000 feet and to commence the opening up of four new levels. However, over a year will be required at the present rate of progress to investigate the downward extensions of known orebodies to the new levels. Insufficient information is available as yet to base any estimates of ore there. Ore reserves during the period were reduced in tonnage but the grade was considerably better. The rise in grade almost completely offset a 20% drop in tonnage treated. Net profit was 6.76 cents per share as against 6.07 cents in the previous year.

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Due to decreasing military demand and rising surplus stocks, reports from the United States are to the effect that production of magnesium will cease in practically all government-owned plants there by the beginning of the new year. Dominion Magnesium is reported not affected by the closures across the border, there having been intimation of cancellation of orders which require indefinite capacity operation. Two of the five plants still operating in the United States use the Pidgeon recovery process controlled by Dominion. The first of the plants to be shut down were those with high operating charges.

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Naybob Mines, Limited, formed over a year ago to acquire the assets and undertaking of Naybob Gold Mines, which went into receivership late in 1942, has made arrangements for financing resumption of operations when permitted to do so. It is proposed to transfer the company's assets to Naybob Gold Mines (1945) on a share-for-share basis, such stock to be pooled for a period of two years from the ending of present government restrictions. The name of the present company will be changed to Naybob Holdings Limited, or some such satisfactory name. The property, a former gold producer, consists of 600 acres in the Porcupine area. A 200-ton mill operated from early in 1939 to January, 1943, bullion to the value of $1,728,686 produced.

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A couple of gold discoveries made by prospectors for Sherritt Gordon Mines are to be drilled this winter. The finds were between Sherridon branch of the C.N.R., and Lake Athapapuskow, one four miles and the other eight miles west of Sherridon. Both discoveries were made in low swampy ground and while gold values were interesting an idea of their value can only be obtained by diamond drilling. Some 4,000 feet of diamond drilling on claims staked a year ago in the Herb Lake-Snow Lake area of Manitoba proved disappointing, although considerable free gold was found in a series of small quartz lenses occurring over a length of 600 feet.

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Field activities of Northern Canada Mines in the year ended September 30, centred around prospecting and exploration in the Snow Lake area, of Manitoba, further exploration at East Amphi, in Quebec, and the acquiring, prospecting and diamond drilling of groups of claims situated on the main gold producing structures of Ontario and Quebec. The work in Manitoba was carried out jointly with Pioneer Mines of B.C., while in Ontario and Quebec several companies participated in the ventures. The company remains a substantial shareholder of Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company. Net profit in the year was 2.51 cents per share. Current assets at the end of the fiscal year amounted to $788,061, taking investments at book value of $745,494, as compared with market value of $892,000. Current liabilities totalled $253.

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Sladen Malartic Mines in the first nine months of 1944 produced bullion valued at $606,243, average of $3.82 per ton, from which operating profit was $82,853. In the like period of 1943 recovery was $606,999, or $3.53 per ton and operating profit $76,996. In the three months ending September 30, production was $156,635, as against $196,255, in the second quarter and $253,353, in the first three months of the year.

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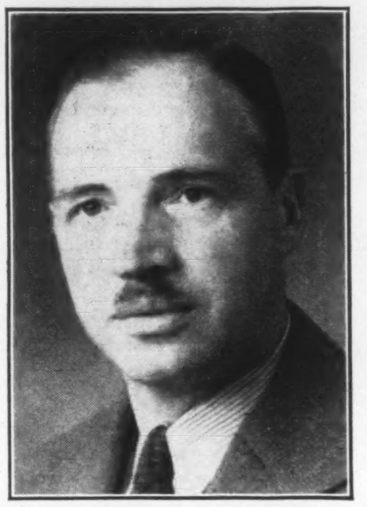
Announcement recently of the formation of a new company, Dercon Mines Limited, by Sudbury interests, indicates a revival of interest in the Swayze area, at one time the scene of excited staking activity. Claims have been acquired by Dercon in Denyes and Swayze townships and the property is reported to have a gold showing in a vein exposure 200 feet long, with one sample reported of $7.35 over 60 feet.



Robert Lynch Stailing, Manager for Canada of the Sun Insurance Office Ltd. and affiliated Companies, has announced the appointment of MR. ROBERT PAYNE SIMPSON, formerly Branch Manager of the Sun Group at Winnipeg for Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as an Assistant Secretary of the Group with supervision over the Group's business in the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Mr. Simpson's Insurance career began with the Western Canada Insurance Underwriters' Association which he entered straight from school in 1917, remaining twelve years when he joined The Ryan Agency Ltd. in 1929. He joined the Sun Group in 1933. He has had a thorough training and experience in Fire and Casualty Insurance and is for the second year the President of the Western Canada Insurance Underwriters' Association.

J. D. C. FORSYTH, president of John Forsyth Limited, Kitchener, Ont., has retired as administrator of the Men's Furnishings Department of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In recognition of his services, he was tendered a testimonial dinner and presentation at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

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THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887
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Bank of Montreal President Asks For Realism on Post-War Problems

George W. Spinney Declares That An Economic Millennium Cannot Materialize By Order-in-Council

B. C. Gardner, General Manager, Reviews Changes In Bank Act At Annual Meeting Of Shareholders

Urging that the wares of the panacea vendors be treated with a "nice sense of discrimination", George W. Spinney, C.M.G., president of the Bank of Montreal told the 127th annual meeting of shareholders that the true post-war objectives, as he saw them, were full employment arising out of productive activity and operating under conditions of individual liberty to produce a high standard of living in real terms of goods and services.

Mr. Spinney said that he did not know of any way in which these ends can be achieved except through production on the broadest possible scale and the freest possible exchange of the resultant products within Canada's own borders and beyond them.

The president warned against the assumption "that a post-war economic millennium, in which everybody will be more secure, richer and presumably happier," can materialize by Order-in-Council. "But to take an honestly realistic look at the post-war prospect," he continued, "is to recognize that the reconversion of industry to civilian production, the re-employment in peace-time pursuits of those now in the Armed Forces and in war work and the restoration of our external trade on a satisfactory basis will involve problems of tremendous magnitude. And after giving full value to everything that governmental agencies can usefully do to aid the transition from war to peace, there will remain a vast area of effort and opportunity that will challenge to the utmost our courage, ingenuity and powers of co-operation."

The Real Basis of Welfare

In his reference to the "panacea vendors," Mr. Spinney declared that we shall also need to have a clear-headed appreciation of the true significance of measures which may redistribute goods and services but which themselves do not increase productivity. Some of these measures were undoubtedly desirable, but we should not fall into the error of regarding them as short-cuts to national prosperity. He said that full employment was not necessarily wholly synonymous with material welfare and that a high national income was not necessarily the end of economic policy. It was at this stage of his address that he emphasized that the only way he knew in which these ends could be achieved was "through production on the broadest possible scale and the freest possible exchange of the resultant products within our own borders and beyond them."

As to Canada's post-war possibilities Mr. Spinney said that he was "no pessimist", and continued: "Canada will start out into the post-war era with some great advantages. Due to the tremendous stimulus of war production, our economy has become better balanced and diversified as between the primary industries and manufacturing than ever before. Our population has acquired new skills. We have brought about a veritable revolution in productive methods and techniques that is full of promise for the future. I think also it is fair to say that our reputation and stature among nations of good-will has become enhanced, a factor of no small significance from the standpoint of external trade. Moreover, we have been able to accomplish our vast mobilization of material resources without subjecting our economy to the stresses and our people to the cruel injustices of inflation. It seems to me that our hope of achieving our post-war aims depends in large measure upon maintaining these advantages."

Practical Objectives

The desirability of defeating inflation was emphasized by the speaker, who declared that it will be essential that the success achieved thus far in holding down prices and living costs be maintained and carried through into the period of post-war readjustment.

Discussing the post-war relationship between government and individual enterprise, he expressed the view that a supine dependence on government would represent the negation of the qualities most necessary to an enterprising and democratic economy. However, he saw the costs of government continuing at a higher level than before the war, adding that under such conditions "the distribution of the cost of government becomes a matter of peculiar importance"; for if these costs are distributed in such a way that incentives are diminished and individuals or corporations are thereby discouraged or deterred from entering into productive undertakings, then the net result will be a loss to the Canadian people in terms of employment and living standards. He urged the encouragement of the processes of production and interchange through private agencies rather than through the channels of government spending.

Maintaining Exports

Discussing foreign trade as a factor in developing our natural resources and maintaining prosperity, Mr. Spinney mentioned the problem of providing ways and means whereby our foreign customers can pay for the high volume of Canadian goods we should like to see them buy. In this connection he referred to our very direct and definite interest in the proposals for an International Monetary Fund and an International Bank for Reconstruction and development recently put forward at Bretton Woods. He felt that the successful application of the principles underlying these two proposals could do much to encourage and facilitate the flow of international commerce upon which the fortunes of all nations of good-will so greatly depend.

Banks and Their Reserves

In referring to the decennial revision of The Bank Act, Mr. Spinney dealt particularly with the subject of Inner or Contingent Reserves which occupied a substantial part of the hearings of the Banking and Commerce Committee. He referred to the custom of setting up such reserves as having been recognized from the very inception of banking legislation, and said: "The history of Canadian banking indicates clearly that many of the banking difficulties of earlier days would have been avoided if proper provision had been made for unforeseen losses. This applies not only to bank failures but to bank mergers, which in many cases would have been unnecessary if adequate reserves had been set up."

The Bank of Montreal had followed the practice of setting up such reserves and the speaker expressed doubt if "we could have weathered all the storms of the past 127 years, and continued to play our part in serving the community, if the management in good times had not prudently set aside reasonable sums to meet the inevitable changes in business conditions". Without reviewing in detail the long discussion in Committee, Mr. Spinney said that it was made clear that reasonable provision for losses must be considered as an expense of doing business, and; therefore, as a charge in computing taxable income.

Tax Adjustments and Earnings

B. C. Gardner, General Manager of the bank, dealt with the accounts and referred to the effects on its operations of the Bank Act revision.

He pointed out that, while gross earnings for the past year had shown an increase, net earnings after federal taxes (which amounted to $3,725,000) were somewhat lower than for previous year at $3,194,000 as compared with $3,303,000. The reduction in net earnings he pointed out, was a result of the adjustments in taxation to which the President had referred. Gross earnings had increased, he said, despite a lower average yield on investments and a reduced level of commercial loans.

The General Manager pointed out that, although increased volume of business had caused somewhat crowded conditions in some offices, the Bank had adhered to its decision against extensions to the buildings in wartime, but that interior alterations had been made in some branches to provide more space.

Changes in Bank Act

He reviewed the important changes in the Bank Act and stated that although the new interest limitations will make it difficult to handle some types of personal loans at a profit, the Bank would continue to make every effort to meet the credit requirements of worthy borrowers whether transactions are large or small.

The removal of the long established note-issuing functions of the banks, he pointed out follows upon the curtailments imposed in the 1934 revision. "As the notes of this Bank have served, as a well-known and acceptable medium of exchange for more than a century," he continued, "we shall naturally regret their disappearance, although in recent years this privilege has yielded little if any profit to the Bank."

"It is unfortunate," he said, "that in the record of the hearings many erroneous statements and charges remain uncontradicted. Some critics blame the banks for extending credit too liberally, while others were equally sure that the banks were too restrictive. Much time has been taken up with abstract discussions of monetary theory and of such matters as 'costless credit,' 'debt-free money' and the '100% reserve plan'. It is obvious that lacking extensive and expert study a number of specific proposals were put forward without knowledge of their real implications".

It was hoped, he said, that within reasonable limits, and subject to appropriate safeguards, it will be possible for the Bank to extend credit of a somewhat longer term, particularly in the approaching period of conversion from war-time to peace-time production. The Act, as finally passed, he continued, gives the bank adequate scope to provide the same high type of banking service to which the Canadian people are accustomed and which they accept as a matter of course. "The banking system, like all other fields of human activity," he said in this connection, "is always capable of improvement and must change with changing times, but it is a system that has served the country well and I am confident will continue to do so in the days that lie ahead."

Reconversion Problems

In ponting out that business activity in the country continued at high levels throughout the past year, Mr. Gardner stated that the business outlook is influenced by uncertainty as to the extent and nature of war production requirements. It is probable, he said, that in the ensuing twelve months, major problems of reconversion of industry from war to civilian output will become an important element in the business picture.

The General Manager concluded his address by paying a tribute to the staff of the Bank and reviewing plants for re-absorption of those employees now on military service. It was planned, he said, to provide for refresher training for all for readjustment to civilian life.

"Briefly," he said, "it is our intention to place these officers on the salary and, within a reasonable time, in the position which they would normally have expected to attain had they been in the continuous services of the Bank. Our object is to see that they have not lost ground through their service to their country."